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The Bombay Chronicle

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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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VOL. VIII NO. 231

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1920.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Company incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLE.
Passengers are requested to
arrive at Port of Call.

Date	Steamers	Tons
25th Sept.	Norunda	15118
27th "	Mandala	15118
29th "	Dela	10800
1st Oct.	Morosa	10800
3rd "	Khiva	8047
5th "	Karnala	8047
7th "	Naldera	15825
9th Nov.	Syria	6560

*Fully booked from China, will not
carry passengers from Bombay.
(P. & O. Company's Fare.)

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
25th Sept.	Linga	Karachi via Kath. Ports
27th "	Berbera	Karachi & Port
29th "	Beira	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage
P. & O. and B. I. sailing may be
changed with.
WACKINSON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Mead Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND
HANKOW.**
Steamers, Comm. Tonnage, Arrival, Departure
Yamaguchi Maru Y. N. K. 1050 15th Sept. 21st Sept.
Yamaguchi Maru Y. N. K. 1050 21st Sept. 28th Sept.
Yamaguchi Maru Y. N. K. 1050 28th Sept. 5th Oct.
Yamaguchi Maru Y. N. K. 1050 5th Oct. 12th Oct.
Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via
Colon and Madras.
For Freight and Passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

USAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
**REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**
Steamers, Comm. Tonnage, Arrival, Departure
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Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via
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For Freight and Passage apply to
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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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**ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to
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Singapore for Steamship Office, Nagpur and
Bombay.
For particulars apply to:
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LTD.**
Managing Agents.
Rajal-India and Colonial Navigation
Company, Limited.
88-89, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

**THE TATA INDUSTRIAL
BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 10,00,000/
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,00,000/
RESERVE FUND, Rs. 1,00,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore,
Hyderabad, (Deccan), Luck-
now, Madras, Nagpur.
SUB-BRANCHES:
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Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street
and Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Barrack Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandani.
London Office—2, Bishopsgate.
Cornhill, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of
Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-
terest allowed on daily credit balances from
Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 3 1/2
per cent per annum and on sums exceeding
Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special
arrangement. No interest is allowed unless
the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-
yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on
deposits fixed for one or two years and for
shorter periods at the rate to be ascertained
on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on
Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per
annum. Rules may be obtained on applica-
tion.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities
and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and
collected and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
**INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN
COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.**
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, Rs. 2,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND, Rs. 66,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on
deposits fixed for one or two years and for
shorter periods at the rate to be ascertained
on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on
Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per
annum. Rules may be obtained on applica-
tion.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities
and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and
collected and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders, Rs. 4,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur,
Batavia, Howrah, Madras,
Bombay, Calcutta, Mauritius,
Calcutta, Kandy, New York,
Colon, Karachi, Penang,
Delhi, Kota Bharu, Singapore,
Galle, (Kanton), Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and
drafts payable at its Head Office and
branches and issues Letters of Credit for the
use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following
terms:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 3 1/2
per cent. per annum on daily balance up to
Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business undertaken.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on
deposits fixed for one or two years and for
shorter periods at the rate to be ascertained
on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on
Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per
annum. Rules may be obtained on applica-
tion.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities
and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and
collected and every description of Banking
and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

**THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD**
Incorporated by Special Charter of the
Imperial Japanese Government, 1898.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — Yen 50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL — Yen 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND — Yen 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, KOREA, KARENKO,
SHANGHAI, MOJO, KEELUNG,
HONGKONG, AMOY, MAKUNG,
SINGAPORE, CANTON, TAIPEI,
BATAVIA, HANKOW, SHINCHIKU,
SEMARANG, KIUKIANG, TAICHU,
SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TAMSU,
TOKYO, AKO, TAMSU,
OSAKA, KAGI, BANGKOK.
The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER
OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and
ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are
opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** are received
for one year and shorter periods on terms
which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
88, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1918.
Capital authorised, Rs. 50,00,000
Capital issued, Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed, Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up, Rs. 16,50,000
Reserve Fund, Rs. 15,50,000
Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per
annum has been declared, by the Bank in
paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
Amritsar, Bombay, Multan City,
Bombay, Montgomery,
Calcutta, Jullundur, Ferozpur City,
Cawnpore, Jammu, Patiala,
Delhi, Shimla, Quetta,
D. I. Khan, Karachi, Rawalpindi,
Ferozpur, Lahore City, Sialkot,
Jalandhar, Lyallpur, Srinagar,
Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Umballa City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in-
terest allowed at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for
months and shorter periods at rates of in-
terest which can be ascertained on applica-
tion.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low
as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2
per cent. per annum.
**LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CRE-
DITS.**—The Bank grants accommodation
terms to be arranged against approved secu-
rity.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out-
stations are bought, sold and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved
customers discounted and Demand Draft
and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station
where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business
apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL — Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL — Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND — Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Kure, San Francisco
Bingonahshi, Kobe, Seattle
Dotonbori, Osaka, Yokohama
Hakata, Kyoto, Shimonoseki
Hankow, Tokyo, Toriiburacho
Hiroshima, Nagoya, Wakamatsu
Fukuoka, Nipponbashi, Yokohama
Hyoogo, Onomichi, Yokohama
Kawaguchi, Kobe, Yokohama
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in-
terest allowed half yearly on daily balance
of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent.
annum provided the sum secured amounts
to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months
and for shorter periods on terms which may
be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX-
CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest
allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and in-
terest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on applica-
tion.
Cheques or Receipts of any part of India
accepted at par in long term deposits.
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SECURITY.**
Bills for Collection accepted.
Every description of Banking business under-
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G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold
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Further particulars from
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Post Box 22,
Phone 5305,
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the
following terms:
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent.
per annum on the minimum balance up to
but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of
an account between the 6th and the last
business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two
or more persons and may be made payable to
any one or more of them, or to the survivor
or survivors.
Details of the rules are obtainable on applica-
tion at the Bank.
**THE UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.**
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP ON 15-9-20, Rs. 59,68,715
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Marban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Zaveri Bazar, 228, Shaik Memon Street
Share Bazar, Ropar Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER
AND PARE'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed
at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on DAILY
BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From Rs. 1,00,000
to Rs. 5,00,000 interest at 3 per cent. per annum
is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000
provided the balance does not fall below the
figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum
secured amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest received for one
year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascer-
tained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at
2 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted
on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and
collected.
Banking business of every description trans-
acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.
Subscribed Capital, Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital, Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund, Yen 44,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta,
Changshu, Hankow, Hongkong, Har-
bin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaituma, Kobe,
London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagas-
aki, New York, New York, Osaka, Peking,
Rangoon, Rangoon, San Francisco,
Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore,
Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches and Agencies:
Tientsin, Tokyo, Tientsin, Vladivostok.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened
for approved customers and interest is allow-
ed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on
daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 pro-
vided that the amount of half-yearly interest
is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one
year or shorter period on terms which may be
ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

**HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
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with the Controller-General for the security
of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premiums
in India—Liberal Policy terms.
The object is to provide the Indian Insurance
Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Insurance please apply to
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Managing Agents.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Farukhoy Currimjee,
Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samal,
C.I.B.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jameel K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jannadas Dwarakadas, Esq. (Fragile Beer,
& Co.).
J. N. Banerji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Setha & Co.
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Safest investment at minimum cost. Free-
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without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies in case
of Policy-holders.
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WESTERN INDIA TANNERS LTD.**
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Managing Agents.
Insure under the Western India Tanners Policy
The Company pays all insurances and pay the full amount—
The Company pays your policy money if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and terms apply to:
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Resident Manager, Calcutta.
ATTORNEYS BUILDING, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Mr. Merchant

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Investments in Government and Approved
Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Cur-
rency of the Government of India in terms
of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit
according to Indian Companies Act.
The object is to provide for the widows of
subscribers to a monthly pension
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of
caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very
moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in
case the wife predeceases. Twelve month
grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:
RAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

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at which to put up at in Railway Hotel

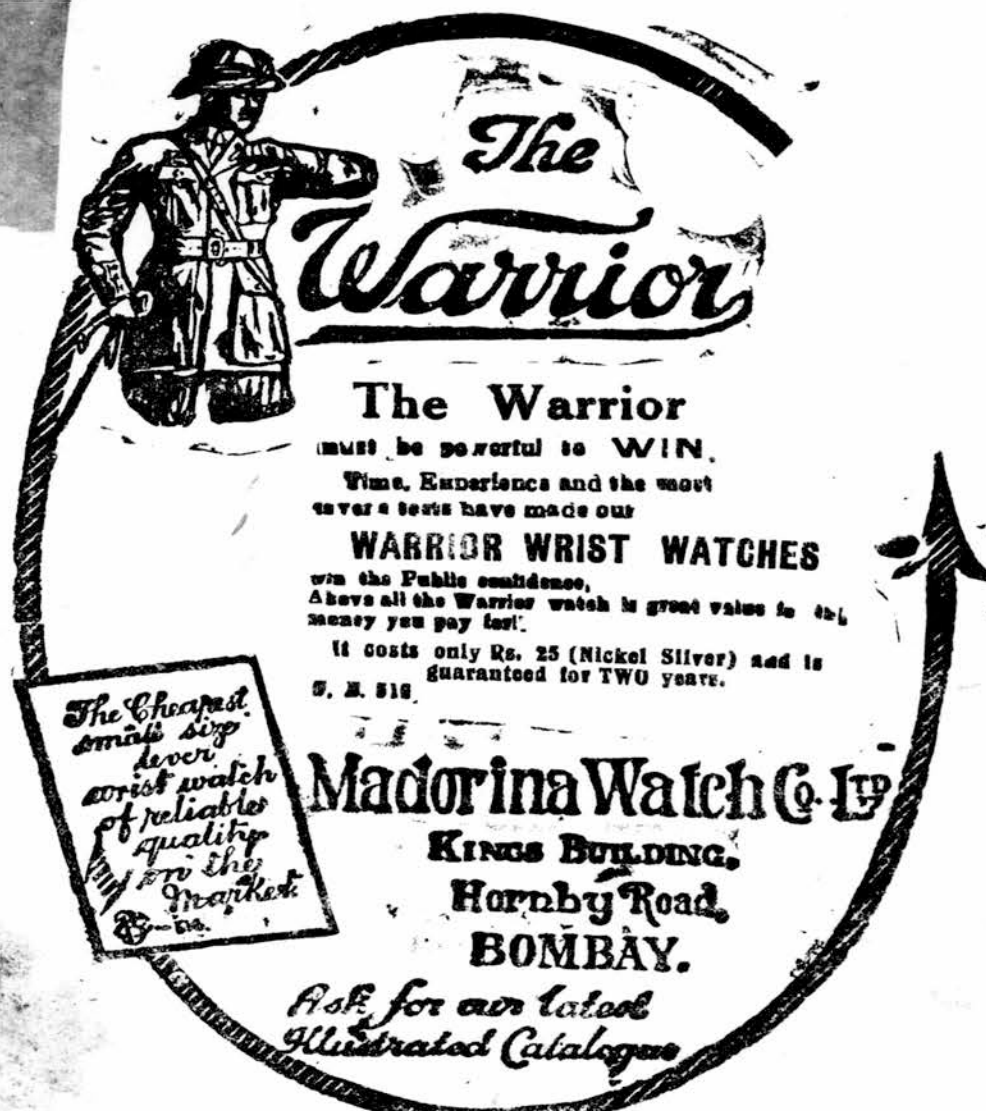
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fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel
situated at Charny Road, in a
healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIAL
Competent Cook, Waiter
and Bill
Charny Road, BOMBAY.

S. A. S.

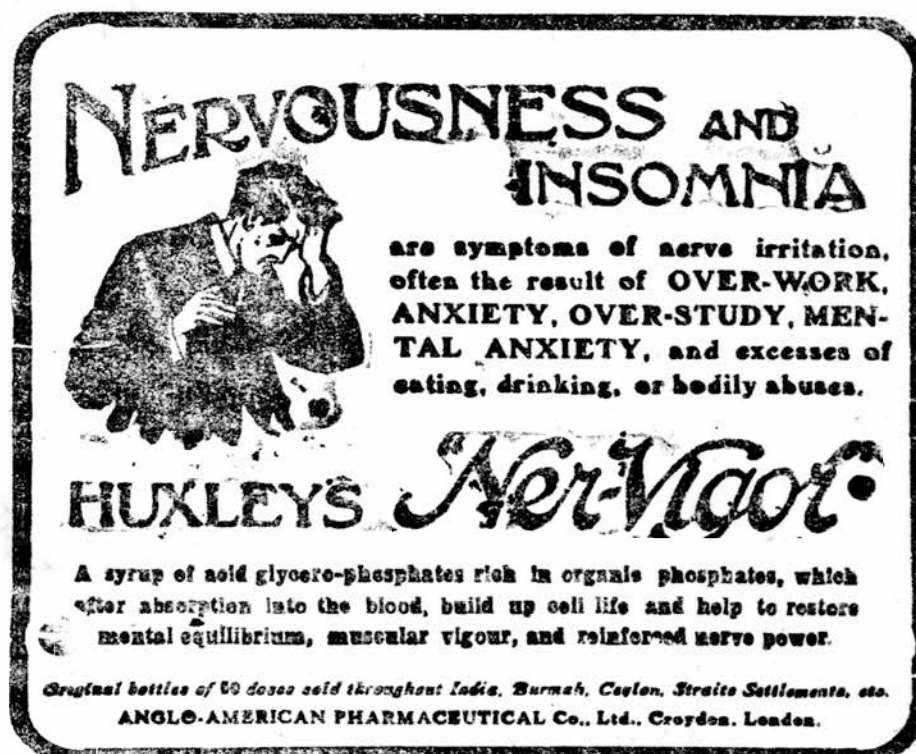
With apologies to the poet of
"EXCELSIOR,"
The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S."
A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S."
In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S."
"Oh for a charm!" an old man said,
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head,
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide,"
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S."
"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast,"
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sigh,
"S. A. S."
"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night,"
"Try," cried Faith from heavens height,
"S. A. S."
At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S."
A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the damo,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S."
There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay:
And still in climes both high and far
These words drop like a falling star,
"S. A. S."

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.



The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most
saver tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Have all the Warrior watch is great value to the
money you pay for it.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is
guaranteed for TWO years.
S. A. S. 119.

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Hornby Road,
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Ask for our latest
Illustrated Catalogue



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are symptoms of nerve irritation,
often the result of OVER-WORK,
ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MEN-
TAL ANXIETY, and excesses of
eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

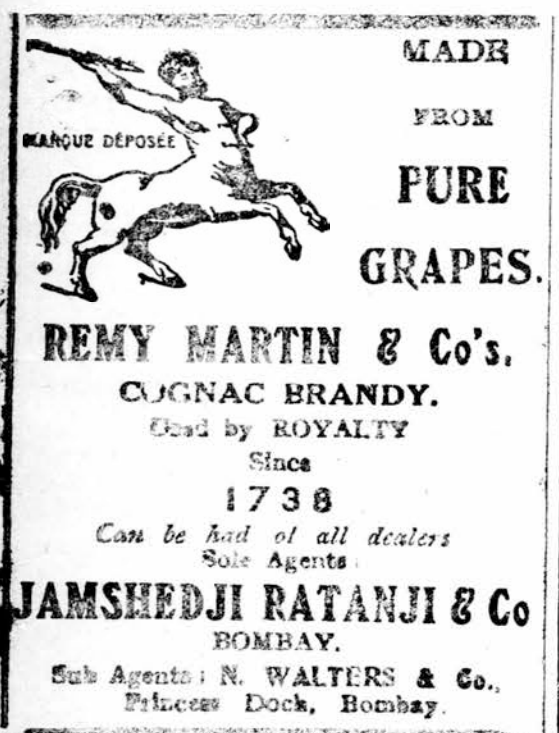
HUXLEY'S Nerv-Vigor
A syrup of acid glyco-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which
after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore
mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.
CHEAPEST BARGAIN POSSIBLE.
Beams—20 ft. long, 6" x 6" to 12" x 12" in size
Planks—In general sizes & over 6" in width
Scantlings—In any sizes.

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on application
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Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
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ACCESSORIES.
Eastern and
Trading Co.,
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STEEL PLATES.
GALVANIZED PLATES.
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GALVANIZED PLAIN W/IF
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STRAND WIRE.
IRON BARS.
BOLTS and NUTS.

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SQUARE BARS.
ROUND BARS.
BAILING HOOPS.
CROWBAR STEEL.
TOOL STEEL.
EXPANDING METAL.
SPELTER,
RIVETS and NAILS, etc.

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORED FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES
PREPARED SCIENTIFICALLY BY
AYURVEDA RATNA PANDIT N. V. STREERAMA CHARLU, Ph. D, Sc, AND
AYURVEDA VAIDAY N. NARASIMHACHARIA, (Retired Sub-Registrar.)

This unparalleled and ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern
Principles, carefully tested and standardised by expert analysis and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general
prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for Nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss
of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory, and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings, want to Spirit and
Energy, Melancholia, Rheumatism, Gout, Patalvisis, Insanity, Hysteria, Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption,
Dyspepsia, all Uterine complaints and irregularities, men's and women's Ills, etc. It is the most potent Panacea for
diseases and a guaranteed Specific for complaints arising from Impure Blood, Intemperance and such like. It imparts
New Life and Energy, by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha Makaradhw-
waja, Mukta, Suvarua Loha and certain indigenous vegetable drugs. This can be taken also as a tonic by every one of
either Sex, without any restriction of Diet, Season or Climate. Complete directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of
60 pills, (for a complete cure). Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only. V. P. P. Extra.

APPLY TO:—**The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy**
Post Box No. 151, MADRAS.
Telegraphic Address—"Kalpan" Madras.

THE USE FOR:—
Selected:— **Crockery, Cutlery, Glass and Electro-
plateware.**
TABLE CENTRES AND DECORA- OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND
TIONS. FITTED LUNCH AND FITTINGS HIGH CLASS FITTED
Tiffin BASKETS. SUIT CASES.

S. BANNISTER & Co., Ltd.,
13 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Notice:—STOCK CLEARING SALE, Pathephone Machines and Records

Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. & 2 C.C., 1
C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS
SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above.
ALL GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in
two parts capacity as above. HYPHEN SY-
RINGES exchanged for 1st price. All kinds
of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory
Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES,
AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity.
All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds
of Drugs supplied. Prices below market
values. Trial Order—solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Orlean Building, Hornby
Road, Bombay.

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids,
High German or American make. Once
to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENA
MANILAL MANSINGH
Lamington Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PANNA DIAMOND MINES.

THERE will be a sale by auction of uncut diamonds at PANNA, commencing on October, 15th 1920. A large assortment of stones the result of the years operations in the State Mines will be put up for sale.

The nearest station to PANNA is SUTNA on the E. I. R. railway and a State Motor Service runs daily leaving SUTNA and PANNA at 8 a.m. and reaching 3 hours later.

There is a commodious Serai at PANNA and a certain amount of accommodation can be obtained if notice is given.

Apply to DEWAN, Panma State, Bundelkhand, C. I. giving full address.

5089

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for Ready Waste (Cotton and Yarn) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL situated at Ripon Road, Jacob Circle, and the WESTERN INDIA MILL at Church-pooly Cross Lane which will be received at the Company's office No. 12, Hummum St., Fort, Bombay, till the 12th October, 1920. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender.

The tenders on company's printed forms only will be accepted.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.
Bombay, 24th September, 1920.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Holst & Nathan has been registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913. The undersigned has been trading in Madras and Bombay for several years under the above name. It has been away from India during the period of the war and notified the public in the papers about winding up the said firm. He now learns that some persons who were helping him in the business seem to have, notwithstanding his notice, been carrying on business in his name, and he has recently become bankrupt, and have been declared as such. Intimation is hereby given that the undersigned has now started business anew under the name of HOLST & NATHAN, Ltd.

H. HOLST.

5091

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF KINGSWAY STATION FOR TRAFFIC.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1920, Kingsway Station will be RE-OPENED for public traffic. The following trains Nos. 19 and 21 Up and 20 and 22 Down Ghazipur and Delhi Mixed trains will run to and from Kingsway with effect from that date. The timings will be as shown on page 45 A of the Time Table for September, October and November, 1920.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 97,
Calcutta, The 22nd September, 1920.

5086

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Fort, this day at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:-

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June 1920, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend, bonus to the staff, and to set aside a sum to write off the amount that had to be paid in excess of the sum provided for Income Tax and Excess Profit Duty last year.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix the remuneration.
- To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring forward in the meeting.

By order of the Board,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

5094

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LUZON MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosha Kaisha, Bombay.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SIAM MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosha Kaisha, Bombay.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

A TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 2747 of Sir Shapurji Bhroncha Mills, Ltd., in respect of 5 shares No. 6706-10 in the name of Mangaldas Mancharam has been LOST or MISLAIN. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month at the registered office, Canada Buildings, Fort Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to abovementioned owner.

5085

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. VINAYEK MOROBA PATHARE is no more in our employ and has no authority to accept any work on our behalf. Persons dealing with him will do so at their own risk and responsibility.

GAJANAN & COY.

Ardesher Dady Street,
Post Box No. 205, Girgaum.

5087

NOTICE.

THE members of the BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., are hereby informed that an Urgent General Meeting of the members of this Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Hall of the Association, situated at the Marwari Bazar, to elect members for the Deputation to be sent to the Government of Bombay, Council Hall, Poona.

(Sd.) BEGRAJ GUPTA.

(Sd.) DULRAJ VANECHAND DESAI.

Honorary Secretaries.

5106

NOTICE.

CHINA MILLS, LIMITED
(in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be permanently CLOSED from 15th October 1920, the Shareholders of the Company are requested therefore to lodge all the instruments of transfer to be registered into the Books of the Company before that date, in the Office of the Company No. 24, Forbes Street, Ramprasth Row, Fort, Bombay.

N. P. WHADDIA,
Mafatal Galabhai,
Liquidators.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1920.

5092

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms under the following notice:-

- (1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent at the time application is made.
- (2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 paise being then if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
- (3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 6 per cent.
- (4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
- (5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the Borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 61 per cent.
- (6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent margin.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 17th September, 1920.

5013

NOTICE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following interim dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, have been declared, namely:-

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income tax on 1st Preference shares.

Rs. 12-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Ordinary shares.

Rs. 46-0-0 per share free of Income tax on Deferred shares.

The above interim dividends are payable on 15th October between the hours of 11-30 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays to shareholders whose names are on the Register on 4th October, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th October to 16th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

4809

NOTICE.

TO BE FARMED FOR 3 OR MORE YEARS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER, 1920.

RIGHT of removal of Gypsum (Selenite) yielding plaster of Paris, and Calcite, and white, red and yellow earth (Colours) suitable for pottery, paints, &c., within the limits of the Nawangan State. Apply stating terms not later than the 20th October, 1920.

G. B. DESAI,
Revenue Secretary,
Jannagar, (Kathiawar).
Jannagar, 15th Sept., 1920.

5049

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Please Subscribe to

6½% BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

through us.

NO FIXED INSTALMENT.

NO INTEREST CHARGED.

ONLY 3% Margin necessary

to make the investment your own.

APPLY

The Central Bank of India, Limited, BOMBAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be RE-OPENED from the 25th September, 1920, for all descriptions of traffic, except horses and carriages.

2. Retiring Rooms equipped with electric lights and bath rooms, etc., for week-end and other passengers are available at Matheran station at an inclusive rate of Rs. 8-8 per day. The maximum period for which passengers are allowed to make use of the Retiring Rooms is 14 days. Separate meals and other refreshment are also obtainable. Applications should be addressed to the Manager, Refreshment Rooms, Matheran station.

3. The tariff charges for separate meals are:-

Chota Hajri	Rs. 0.12-0
Breakfast	Rs. 2.0-0
Luncheon	Rs. 2.2-0
Afternoon Tea only	Rs. 0.2-0
Dinner	Rs. 2.8-0

4. Meals can be ordered in advance by informing the Guard at Victoria Terminus or Neral stations.

5. The following will be the train service:-

3 DOWN.	d. 10-10
Matheran	d. 12-30

5 DOWN.	d. 16-30
Matheran	d. 18-50

2 UP.	d. 7-10
Neral	d. 9-30

4 UP.	d. 13-10
Matheran	d. 15-30

and from the 1st October, 1920, two additional trains will run to the following timings:-

1 DOWN.	d. 4-10
Matheran	d. 6-30

6 UP.	d. 15-20
Neral	d. 17-45

W. ALEXANDER,
Action General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 24th September, 1920.

5070

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Directors of this Company held on the 24th day of August, 1920, a CALL of Rs. 10 per share on the ORDINARY SHARES and Rs. 10 per share on the PREFERENCE SHARES of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 1st day of October, 1920, by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st of September, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI,
Director.

Shareholders who may not have received First Call Notices owing to non-delivery by the Postal Authorities, or change of address best having been notified to the Company of any other cause, are requested to pay the Call Money notwithstanding at Rs. 10 per share, at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th September, 1920.

5066

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

CIRCULAR.

PURSUANT to the resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 20th of September, 1920, Notice is hereby given to those shareholders who have not sent in their allotment money in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th of October 1920 and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of,
The Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGGIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Dated, 21st September, 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

5001

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS with a deposit of Rs. 100 are invited and will be received till 30th September 1920 for the purchase of the future out turn of the old Iron Hoops and Bardon of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., for mill delivery upto 31st December, 1920. For further particulars apply to Messrs. MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO., Agents, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

5079

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the broken of the BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., will be held on MONDAY, the 27th instant, to consider the report of the Sub-Committee in the Exchange Office, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), when members are requested to be present.

5047

FOR SALE.

ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, length 30ft., diameter 7ft., with two 3ft. furnaces. Present working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch pressure for safety valve 105 lbs. per sq. inch. Weight of Boiler 18 20 tons. Price Rs. 10,000 F.O.B. or R. Bhanga Bazar, Sylhet. Apply Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

5068

WANTED FOR M. W. S. DEOLALI.

1. Three temporary SUB-VERSEERS at conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem.

2. Two temporary CLERKS at Rs. 62-8-0 and Rs. 56-4 per mensem.

The accepted candidates will have to sign the usual form of conditions of service in the M. W. S.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Marine Lines, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. ST. J. GILLESPIE.

Lt.-Col. R. E.

A. C. R. E. Bombay.

5078

BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS, MANAGERS, MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

THE BRITISH DYESTUFFS CORPORATION LTD., of Manchester, Huddersfield and Ellersmere, Port, have pleasure in announcing the ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH in India with Headquarters at Grambs Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and Depots at the principal centres of India.

The Management will be under experienced British hands and will comprise a technical expert, for advice on all matters.

All inquiries will receive prompt and considerate attention.

Telegraphic address:-"BRITCOIND." Post Box No. 499.

4094

THE INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

having its registered Office at 24, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company with the authorised capital of Rs. 5,000,000 out of which the present issue is of Rs. 2,500,000 has issued the prospectus a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscription for shares of Rs. 10 each payable under that is Rs. 2 on application and Rs. 8 on allotment. The said prospectus states inter alia that the chief objects are:-

Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources Development in British and Portuguese India. Coconut Industry in Goa by erecting oil, cork and button factories as well as plantations of Coconuts. Flooring, Roofing and wall tiles and brick works and steamship service between Goa and Bombay and other Ports.

Copies of the full prospectus and form of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from its

BANKERS:

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRA MARINO

Bombay, Nova Goa or Vasco or its branch.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Karachi, Lyallpore, Akola and Baria.

THE KARACHI BANK LIMITED.

Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Larkhana.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe the Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1920.

4750

NOTICE.

WANTED-FLATE or QUARTERS in the vicinity, or within reasonable distance, of the Brevilla Engine Shed, suitable for the Europeans and with at least two bedrooms, sitting and dining rooms, bath room and kitchen. Occupation required shortly and on long lease. Apply giving full particulars of quarters, rent, &c. to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

5030

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARABHAI, late Chaudhri Amirudin Khatib has contracted to sell to our client EBRAHIM MAHOMED the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title interest, claim or demand in or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the usufruct or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sussex Road, Brevilla, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 628 44/100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 222 and New Nos. 19743 and 19745 and bounded on the East by a Public passage, on the West by a Public passage, on the North by the Compound wall of New Green Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company Limited, and on the South by the Property of the Molaina Cassam which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7369 and 7471 (1) and Street No. 15 and 16.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5097

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1157 of 1920.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of May, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaintiff under Section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MAHADEO KERJIRWALA, a firm, carrying on business as Share Brokers in the New Share Bazar in the Fort of Bombay, within the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

LABHURAM PURI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhat Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against the above-named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:-

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 21,800 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this plaint in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the above-named Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the day of disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney or by some other person) a copy of the plaint containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTON, MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, attested this 3rd day of June, 1920.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Messrs. PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The 3rd day of June, 1920.

5103

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. N. H. MOOS, Receiver of the Estate of Haji Ibrahim Tyeb, deceased, appointed in suit No. 425 of 1920 at Bhat Wadi, widow of Haji Ibrahim Tyeb, Plaintiff vs. Allamahomaji Haji Suleman and other, Defendants, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim, mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Building No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure (but redeemed from the payment of all Foras) together with the message tenement or bungalows and other buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of the Bellaria Road, Brevilla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three thousand three hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 13, 376 and New Survey No. 13,376 and bounded as follows:-That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Stable Company and others, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Poonji Cooper or Engineer and on or towards the South by a footpath and beyond it by the Bellaria Road afore-said which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3311, 3312 (1) 3314, 3315, and Street Nos. 219, 1, 3, 4, Ward No. 3312 (1) 3314, 3315, and Street No. 219, 1, 3, 4, Ward No. 3312 (2) Street No. 1A Ward No. 3312, Street No. 2 Bellaria Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1920.

PAYNE & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

5035

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Sheh HAJI SHAKOOR GANY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to purchase from PHIROJSHAH SURABEE MEHENTI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the immovable property, particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof, in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 36, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,354 square yards which with the buildings standing thereon situate at the corner of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. 2737, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7140 of the Pension and Tax Tenure under Collector's Old No. 104, Collector's New No. 3313, Old Survey No. 341 and New Survey No. 7149 of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3324 (1), 3324 (2), 3324 (3), and 3324 (4) and situated at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows:-That is to say, on the North by the property of the late Haji Haroon Sidick, deceased, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cavasji Marker, but now of Messrs. Haroon Sidick and Haji Haroon Sidick and on the East by the Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPPO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement Messrs. BENNETT & Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated at Goruppo, bearing Survey No. 8-3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less), situated at Goruppo without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the property of the Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jai-Raj Perbhoy and partly by the property now of formerly of Bhaskar H. Sukkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendor's trustee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Mumtaz Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th Sept., at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Cox and Co., all the furniture large teakwood portion, etc., etc., the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd Photographers (closing their Bombay business) such as very rich suite of sofas and chairs carpets, marble top carved pier tables, round tables, fancy cases, palm stands ornaments, stands valuable oil paintings and water colours etc. iron safes, arm and without arm chairs, photo frames, picture cabinets, revolving stands, electric ceiling and table fans, electric light gas fittings, cupboards, teapots, stands large lot of negatives, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON CROCKERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chakrabarti & Co., and Messrs. Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam.

EX. S. S. "KASOMA."

3 cases cotton crockery.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Borealis, Lamington Road near Bradbury Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, pictures, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich glass, china, vases, figures, one sweet-toned cottage piano, Jost fan electric lamps and fans, writing tables, glass door book cases, single and double beds, mirror almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest, marble top tables, teapots, reclining sofas, easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, double metal safe, aluminium utensils, ice boxes, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. N. M. Leydon and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BORAH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 1st October, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1912, made between the said Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house thereon, situated, lying and being at Borah Street, without the Fort, fronting the Borah Street, on the South in the Registration Sub-District of the City of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 227-235-236, New No. 9340, a/7546-7547, Old Survey No. 1895-1888-1689, New Survey No. 908, 2/924, and the said messuage, tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under C Ward No. 6463, Street No. 45-47, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Borah Street, on or towards the East by the property of Gopal, wife of Behram Irani, on or towards the South by the property of Hirjiabhai Jamsheji and on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Cavasji, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Haji Ahmed Nanooabhai Attar and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagee's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the Mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., at their office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable large Bungalow, with Very Rich Furniture, Electric Light, Dynamo, Etc., on Bund Road, in the Civil Lines at Poonia.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sherif Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhai Nency, the executors of the last will and testament of Dawoodbhai azizbhai, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable Bungalow with very rich furniture, electric light, dynamo, etc.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, bungalows, No. 23, Bund Garden Road and other premises standing thereon, situated lying and being on the Bund Road in the Civil Lines in Poonia, the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, Zilla Poonia, containing by admeasurement 4 ahas or one lac thirty thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Survey No. 24, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bund Road, on or towards the West by Kajiputti land and by property formerly belonging to Moses Sonke and since the death of Krishna Ayub Mudhar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mahomed Sidick and Dhunisha Jamsheji and beyond it by the road leading to the Boat Club and on or towards the South by the property of Madie Krishna Ayub together with the furniture, crockery, glassware, motor engine dynamo and fittings and other articles lying in the said bungalow and premises.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

and Madon, Solicitors, or to the Under- signed.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "RAMOAN THAKAL," AT DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abbaabhai Abunah and Samudra Ebrahim Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1920, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the premises on account of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Abdulla Razalbhoy and Co.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, on the one hand, and the premises on the other, situate at De Lisle Road, in the City of Bombay together with the contiguous non-sited structure known as "Ramogai Thakal," standing thereon containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Nos. 82, 86, 89, 73, 110, 72, 73, 22 and 240 New No. 11801 Old Survey No. 211 and New Survey No. 1/2704 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under G Ward No. 2251 (2) Street No. 300 A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Ayub Haji Rahimulla, on or towards the South by the property of Beramji Hajibhai Jarden and on or towards the East by the De Lisle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 29th Sept., at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBBIES, ORNAMENTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dharmani and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 41, Esplanade Road Fort (next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors), the following jewellery:—

- 1 pair Diamond Bracelets.
- 1 pair Diamond and Emerald Necklace.
- 1 Pearl Necklace.
- 1 Diamond and Emerald Rings.
- 2 Diamond and Emerald Rings.
- 1 pair Diamond and Emerald Bracelets.
- 1 Diamond and Ruby Ear-rings (one pair).
- 1 Diamond and Emerald Rings.
- 2 Pearl Colours.
- 4 Diamond Rings.
- 2 Diamond and Ruby Rose Rings.
- 2 Diamond and Emerald Rose Rings.
- 2 Diamond Marquise.
- 2 Diamond Ruby and Emerald Marquise.
- 1 Diamond and Ruby Ring, Rose patent.
- 1 set of Pearl Raifull.
- 2 Diamond Collar Buttons.
- 1 set of Diamond Buttons.
- 1 Diamond Nose Ring.
- 1 pair of Diamond and Ruby Ear-rings.
- 1 pair of Diamond and Ruby Ear-rings.
- 1 Pearl Necklace.
- 1 Pearl and Diamond Nath.
- 4 Pearl Bangles.
- 4 Pearl and Ruby Bangles.
- 2 Pearl and Ruby Necklaces.
- 2 pair Pearl and Ruby Bracelets.
- 2 Diamond Rings.
- 1 Gold Necklace.
- 1 Gold Is H. P. Watch (Hunting).
- 1 Gold Wrist Watch with Chain, 14 k. j.
- 1 Platinum Chain for Watch.

Catalogues are ready and goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall have to be paid within three days from the sale day.

AUCTION SALE OF GLADSTONE BAGS, SUIT CASES, READY-MADE SHIRTS, SOFT COLLARS FELT HATS, TIES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, AND SUITINGS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE ENTREPRENEURS, PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND MERCHANTS.

On FRIDAY, 1st October, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, Fort, Bombay, by the order of the parties concerned, a new consignment just arrived per s.s. "Colaba," a large quantity of superior piece-goods, Babai trunks, Gladstone bags, Suit cases, Kit bags, Collar boxes, Ready-made Shirts, Pyjama suits, Soft Collars, Handkerchiefs, Felt Hats, Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Real Holland Cloth for Suits, white mercerised cloth for shirting, etc., etc.

The goods are on view at the Auction Rooms. The goods will be sold in lots suitable to purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Chief Officer in Charge, Ordnance Depot, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th October, 1920, at 10.30 a.m. (S. T.) at Fort, Ordnance Depot behind the Town Hall, the following lots will be sold by public auction:

Enamelware tins, dubbing boxes, scrap felt scrap iron scrap lead, or leather scrap tin, scrap aluminium old brass old buckets of borts candles unserviceable copper old, cordage old earthenware, enamelledware, iron cast scrap iron tinned, old iron, wrought scrap, leather, old steel, zinc old, etc., etc.

The goods are on view at the Depot.

A deposit of 50 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale and the balance of the purchase money shall be paid within three days from the sale date.

RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. Tel. No. 821.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE of household furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicycles, Motor Car, Carriages, Horses, Etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th Sept., 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:

Furniture such as drawing room suite mirror doors almirahs, dressing and writing table, teakwood chairs, fancy, teapots, cupboards, sideboards, book-shelves, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned.

24 cases Gouda Eye brand cheese.

1 case cigars, 1 case cigarettes.

4 hanging Electric Fans.

1,200 cwt. mica.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Narharan Dayashree Dole who bought the goods on 23rd August, 1920.

46 bags Chitran powder.

By order of the Office concerned:—

54 cases tea.

11 cases plate glass of different sizes.

7 pairs boots and shoes.

100 tins of Red oxide colour.

On account and risk of Noble perfumery company.

50,000 pieces bottles caps.

The furniture of an European Gentleman.

Cupboard, card table, carpet, commodore, washing table, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

Sale of horses and carriages.

One horse of a Parsce gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept., 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 55, HUMUM STREET, FORT. Telephone No. 4068.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Wood, Empty Paint and Chain, Old Carpets, One Horizontal Tandem Steam Engine, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), all the B. I. Diekhard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Serapwood empty paint and oil casks and drums, old barrels, sticks and empty casks, old wire rope, main driving engine, old carpets, Dutch matting, empty bottles, chain, cable, etc.

1 Horizontal tandem steam engine, cylinder, diameter of cylinder, 11 and 18 by 20 in. stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves, large fly wheel, 1 belt pulley, on crank shaft, 2 pumps worked of crosshead, 100 h.p. in working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th September, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Glass beads, 19 pieces, piece-goods coloured, 3 bales white shirtings, 1 case cigarette, paper tins, old wire rope, main driving engine, old carpets, Dutch matting, empty bottles, chain, cable, etc.

7 bags toor dall, gram flour, 20 bags wheat flour, 1 bag masoor dhall, 46 bags rice, 6 pints, champagne, 132 cotton curtains, and bed covers, empty gunny bags, miscellaneous articles, 1 bag staff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever customs duty, etc., that may be due, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6.30 p.m.

A Drama of High Society, of Men, Money and Morals.

FRANK KEENAN

"DOLLAR

for

DOLLAR."

Shown for the first time in India.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P.M.

A comedy drama in 5 parts

"JOY."

A father disowns his son upon his marriage to a chorus girl. When money gives cut the lad leaves his actress wife in a fit of despondency. A little girl called "Joy" is born to them who several years later brings about the reconciliation between the father and son.

Also a fine comic

"His Waiting Career."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1/3, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS WEEK!

MESSRS. K. D. AND BROTHERS.

present

A Film of Surpassing Charm

A Soul-Stirring Drama of Alaskan Beauty!

"The Flame of the Yukon"

(6 Reels—7000 feet.)

A Beautiful story of the Gold-mad Days in the Lawless Arctic land—A drama that reveals to you the LIVING HELL on the surface of this Earth!!

REALISM IS THE KEY NOTE OF THIS SPECTACULAR PICTURE.

Melbourne MacDowell, the well-known legitimate actor, makes his first appearance on the screen in the Triangle play, "The Flame of the Yukon" by Monte M. Katterjohn, starring Dorothy Dalton. He appears as Black Jack, a dance hall proprietor and gambler, who is mistrusted, hated and feared by his neighbours. At the close of the story a much wronged miner volunteers to rid the camp of this curse, and what is said to be the most realistic fight ever screened ensues.

Starring the Queen of the Dancing Halls.

The Sweetest Charmer of the Screen

DORATHY DOLTON

as the Carmen of Alaska!

"THE FLAME OF THE YUKON"

A Film that will appeal to ALL.

The Picture is so intensely realistic in its exposition of the strong and weak sides of humanity that YOU will love it!

IT IS NOT A SERIAL!

A Select Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows daily: 5-30; 7-8-45; 10-15 (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

THE CLOUDS HAVE ROLLED BY!

The Loving Pair is no more hounded by Human Friends. The Muscular, Mighty Hero.

"Elmo the Fearless"

wins for Edith Stilwell her Gold Mine and wins for himself the Gold Mine of her Heart!

The Last Concluding Chapters are the pith and the substance of the whole Serial. Every foot of the Reel is radiant Sunshine.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7-8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

And now be prepared for another Gigantic, Galloping Chapter Picture.

You will thrill to your fingertips, when you will follow ART ACORD, King of the Cowpunchers, in Universal's New Wildfire Serial.

"The Moonriders"

Commencing Saturday next at the

Cinema Precious

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

THE THIRD WEEK!

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS

present the

THIRD WEEK'S

Instalment—6 parts—6,000 feet—of their Interesting powerful, Serial

"Lightning Bryce"

featuring

JACK HOXIE and ANN LITTLE.

Two well-known Stars who are at their best in this newest and most stirring of all serials.

There are many big feature touches in this serial that will make you agree with us that it is the greatest serial ever made.

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

A side-splitting Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows Daily: 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE

CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRE'S LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9.30 P.M. MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AT 5.30 P.M.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-DAY MONDAY AT 9.30 P.M. 27th

A Comedy for Husband's and Wives

"THE PURSE STRINGS"

PLANS at ROSE & Co., upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9.15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT



Episode Nine—THE CELLAR GANGSTERS

Episode Ten—THE FORGED CHECK

PATHE GAZETTE

The latest news of the World

SLIMKINS AND BRAWINE

COMIC CARTOON AND A POLLARD COMIC

POPULAR PRICES

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily, Matinees on Saturdays and Bank Holidays

at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

LISTEN!

Those who have seen the First instalment of the incomparable Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

have unanimously agreed that this is a really mighty serial tinged with pathos bright with flashes of Comedy beautifully told and splendidly directed featuring

CHARLES HUTCHISON

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS, TO-DAY.

Special general meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, Tutorial High School.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jabalpur)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Delhi and 3rd Poona Express	12.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.15
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathwar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.20

at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

ANANGIR MANOJ KURSETJEE son-in-law of late Dabhoji Framji Cama, Sunday morning 26th September at 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, aged 71. English and Calcutta papers please copy.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ANNIVERSARY DAY.

To-day being the Anniversary day of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mr. M. C. Parekh will deliver a lecture on the life and teaching of Raja, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon at 6.30 p.m. this evening.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY

The following candidates have passed the M.C.P.S. Examinations of the above College held this month:—
Final M.C.P.S.—Raghunath Krishna Karnad, Keshav Bhaskar Ramji Cama, Sunand, Second M.C.P.S.—Brijbhushanlal Dargar, Rewachand Naradmal Hiraniandani, First M.C.P.S.—Ganesh Bhaskar Garde, at once.

ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

A special general meeting of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5.30 p.m. (B.T.), at the hall of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road.

Y'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on the 24th instant was 120 as against 151 on the corresponding day of last year and 392 the year before last.

MR. ASTON REVERTS TO CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRACY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had been deputed to Sindh as the acting Judicial Commissioner, having returned and resumed his seat on the bench at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, other Magistrates reverted to their original positions.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS AT BANDRA.

Sergeant Harris, of the Bandra Police, recently charged the following persons before the First Class Resident Magistrate at the Bandra Police Court, all of whom were convicted:—
Solomon Cohen, a Jew, motor driver, residing at Byculla, was convicted of the offence of driving his motor car without permit. He was fined Rs. 50.
Jugram Dayaram for a similar offence was fined Rs. 25.
Abdul Karim of Bandra, was charged under Sec. 5 of the Motor Vehicles Act with driving his car so rashly and negligently that it collided with a car belonging to Mr. George Ellis. He was fined Rs. 25.

FOUND DEAD WITH GUN-SHOT WOUND.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Clarence Vint an Anglo-Indian aged about 25, residing as a boarder in a room in the Proctor Road Branch of the Y. M. C. A. who was found dead in his room with a gun-shot wound in his chest. The deceased had told his brother that he had got an appointment at Port Blair as a foreman and that he was going shortly. There was a gun on the floor near the cot; the deceased was very quiet and had no enemies and had no gun of his own.
Dr. Nunan was of the opinion that death was caused by a penetrating gun-shot wound in the chest. Further enquiry was adjourned.

Y. M. C. A.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid an unofficial visit to the Proctor Branch Young Men's Christian Association at 6.30 on Tuesday evening where he was received by Sir George Carmichael, President of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., Mr. B. N. Athavale, Rev. J. McKee, Messrs. P. B. Plurkett, J. Ripley A. S. White, members of the various Branch Committees and Messrs. J. J. McConnell, P. C. Haynes, E. W. Potter, A. V. Robinson, and D. C. Shumaker, secretaries of the Association.

LATE DR. BLAKE PAISI.

As announced, a Solemn Requiem High Mass given by the Goa Union was celebrated at the Dabul Church on the 24th instant for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. A. V. Pais, President of the Goa Union, Consul for Cuba in Bombay and one of the leading physicians in this city. The function was largely attended and among those who were present were the representatives of Portugal and Cuba. His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Alban Goodier, Archbishop of Bombay officiated at the "Libera me" and the Very Revd. J. N. Coutinho, Vicar of Dabul said the Mass.

DEMOBBED SOLDIERS.

RECALL FOR SERVICE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.
A communique states: It is proposed to recall to the Army Service a limited number of demobilised officers residing in India for a special duty in Mesopotamia. The terms offered are: (1) engagement for one year on the Indian Army pay of rank, that is, permanent rank held on the demobilisation and staff pay (2) bonus of 25 pounds in lieu of outfit and (3) gratuity of one month's pay and staff pay, on the satisfactory completion of service.

The only officers who held temporary commissions in Indian Army reserve of officers released from the service, and who completed two years' actual service with combatant infantry units of the Indian Army can be considered for recall. Applications should be submitted direct to the Military Secretary to His Excellency Commander-in-Chief, except in the case of Government servants who must apply through and obtain previous approval of their local Government or head of department as the case may be.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 25.
The Burma Chamber of Commerce discussed the question of representation on the Council of State and payment of the representative. It was decided to defer consideration of the payment of the representative. The Hon. Mr. E. J. Holberton, Chairman of the Chamber, will be nominated as its first representative.

RANGOON GROUNDNUT CROP.

PROSPECT FAIRLY SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 25.
The second forecast of the groundnut crop shows the estimated area at 769,649 acres compared with 739,061 acres last year, when the estimated area was considerably lower than the area actually cropped. Prospects appear to be fairly satisfactory, deficient early rain having been followed by useful showers.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Basbi Mohamad, writes from the Central Khilafat Committee Office, Bombay: A National education Society is started in Mandvi, in which Hindu and Muslim merchants are interested. They have decided to start an English High School at once.

AFFRAY IN TABOOT PROCESSION

PARSI POLICE NAEB SOOBA ASSAULTED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Sept. 25.
This evening a very deplorable incident took place. As usual there was a Taboot procession when Mr. Shapurji B. Lakdawala the Police Naeb Sooba of our town was regulating the traffic in connection with the procession. All of a sudden a Mahomedan hooligan, with a drawn sword, ran up to Mr. Lakdawala and tried to deal him a blow. Mr. Lakdawala, with remarkable tact rushed on him with the horse on which he had mounted, and warded off the blow and thus saved his life, though his right hand has been seriously hurt. Seeing this danger another Parsi named Jalejar Sheheriarji, who was also on police duty, with praiseworthy courage, rendered yeoman service by arresting the badmash. Mr. Lakdawala is now in the hospital where constant enquiries are being made of his health by his large circle of friends and admirers, whom he has been able to greet by his great tact in bounding out. The moment of wounding Mr. Lakdawala is reported to be doing well.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—
A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee on Tuesday the 28th instant at 8.30 p.m. (B.T.) to express indignation at the prosecution of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor, "Zamindar," Lahore. Leading citizens and the Ulama of Bombay will be present. It is hoped all those interested in the Khilafat movement will attend the meeting.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

On Friday at about 2 a.m., Laxman Devoo, a mill-operative, aged about 40, and residing with his wife at Madanpura, was found in a bath-room in the building in which he was living, with his clothes in flames. An alarm was raised and his wife and neighbors came up and extinguished the fire but the man died a few minutes after. A kerosine oil lamp and a bottle containing some kerosine oil were found near him.

An inquest held on his body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a common jury, the deceased's first wife said that he had been suffering from fever, constipation and suppression of urine. He had been operated on, many years ago, for gall-stones. On the 22nd and 23rd instant she took him to the J. J. Hospital where he could not be admitted as no room was available. She was, however, told to take the deceased to a Hospital again yesterday.

The deceased's second wife corroborated his first wife's statement.
The jury returned a verdict of death from burns, apparently self-inflicted.

A Dehenu correspondent writes:—
At a public meeting held here on the 23rd instant under the auspices of the People's Association, many speakers addressed the audience on non-cooperation and appealed to them to stand fast by the Congress and the Moslem League in respect of the programme of Non-Cooperation and carry on a vigorous propaganda in that connection. (A. P.)
Latest information regarding the removals of women and children from Mesopotamia is that steamers will have for India on the 25th and 29th instants. (A. P.)

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF MADRAS SCHOOLS.

SPECIAL DEPUTATION APPOINTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.
The local Government has sanctioned a deputation for a period of two years or three specially trained Assistant Surgeons in connection with medical inspection of schools. The principal duties of the Assistant Surgeons will be to conduct medical inspection of pupils in Government Secondary Schools and in the secondary classes attached to Government colleges in their areas and to supplement the work of inspection, the inspection of local medical practitioners employed in aided schools, institutions and institutions under local bodies situated in their charge in respect of such portion of medical inspection as requires special technical training and to correlate work of inspection of schools done by local medical practitioners.

DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 24.
A special meeting of the council of the Madras Corporation will be held on the 28th instant to consider, among other things, the Government order relating to the town-extension scheme and the question of the creation of a Madras City Town Planning Trust, as provided for by the Town Planning Act. The jurisdiction of the Trust will include all areas notified for acquisition in connection with town extension.

The Government order states that, with a view to improve housing conditions in the city, Government have resolved to acquire and drain the Mylapore and Nungambakam tanks and to make lands irrigated by these tanks available for building sites. They also intend to construct a road from Madras to the village of Ambattur and laying out city extensions in and adjoining it in the villages of Ayyanavaram and Ambattur. Other schemes are also engaging Government's attention. And among the latter are schemes for redistribution of Government offices in Madras for taking over and utilising for civil purposes military lands, and buildings, for building houses for Government officers on the site of Saidapet farms etc. Government will appoint a special officer to examine the above schemes and work out details and the appointment will be without prejudice to the proposed formation of the Trust for the development of the City.

KANYAKUBJA BRAHMINS.

17TH CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.
The seventeenth session of the All-India Kanyakubja Brahmin Conference opened at Banarshi on the 23rd September. Pandit Raghubir Dayal Shukla, Sessions and Subordinate Judge, Banarshi, presided. The president exhorted the audience to put the resolutions passed from time to time by the Conference into actual practice. He advocated that restriction on marriages among Kanyakubja Brahmins of different social grades be relaxed. He urged the necessity of mixing freely with those who had gone for various purposes to Europe and other foreign countries.

The second sitting of the Conference was held the next day i.e., the 24th September, when, after a long and heated discussion lasting for several hours, the resolution advocating relaxation of restrictions on marriages among Kanyakubja Brahmins of different social grades was passed. The Hon. Pandit Gokarn Nath Mishra spoke in favour of the resolution. A resolution was also passed asking the Kanyakubja school at Lucknow which ought to be raised at some further date to the position of a college.

An appeal was then made for subscribing to the National Fund started some years ago, mainly for giving scholarships to students. This met with a hearty response. Several gentlemen also subscribed substantial sums of money for the building fund of the Kanyakubja School at Lucknow.

The Conference was then brought to a close.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.
A resolution regarding reorganisation of the Geological Survey of India is published in today's "Gazette". The resolution says under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in consequence of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission pay of all officers has been considerably improved and the strength of department increased by 10 additional officers. The Government of India have now decided to publish for general information full details of the revised rules regulating admission of officers to the Geological Survey of India. An annexure to the resolution contains all the details regarding rules and pay of the service.

SPECIAL SERMON AT CHRIST CHURCH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.
A special sermon will be preached at Christ Church to-morrow by the Civil Chaplain on Reunion in the light of the recent appeal by the Lambeth Conference. This will be followed by a meeting of ministers of different churches next week when the question will be discussed and further plans considered for drawing together in close union the Lucknow churches. Muharram passed off peacefully in Lucknow, Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs.

SHAMSUL ULEMA RENOUNCES TITLE.

HIGH PRIEST OF MADRAS.

Mulvi Shah Zahid Husain Khadri, Chief Priest of Madras, has addressed the following letter to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in Council, Simla:—
Your Excellency,
I with deep regret inform your Excellency that I am for the following reasons renouncing the title of "Shamsul Ulema" conferred on me.

The British Government during the great European conflict has on the various occasions informed the Muslim world at large that she is fighting for preserving the independence and freedom of the smaller nations whose condition has been jeopardised by the wicked, cruel and selfish policy of the Germans who intend to dominate all other nations of the world. The British ministers of the Cabinet have more than once intimated the Islamic world that the Holy Places of Islam will be immune from any kind of attack, and that Turkey will not be deprived of its rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor. Hopes of assurances were given to the Arabs that the country will be given back to them. But now the Muslims may the whole world, is seeing with great amazement and wonder that the British Government is walking on the footsteps of the cruel Hellenic policy. It has not even cared for its sacred pledges nor has it taken any notice of the earnest prayers of thousands and thousands of Indian Muslims in order to act lawfully, but on the other hand the British Government under the leadership of its Premier, who is a promise and pledge broker, has made up her mind to follow the acquisition policy. The British statesmen and politicians have been performing the burdensome duty of Muslim Murtia by bringing the plea that the Turks are not the lineal descendants from Quaraish and so they have no legal rights for the claims of Khalifa. From this any clear hearted Muslim will presume that H. M. King George V. intends to become the Khalifa of the Muslims and that it is the intention of the British Government to have the pensioned Sheriff-Mecca as its slave.

DUTY OF EVERY TRUE MUSLIM.

A man of common-sense sees and feels that among the Allies it is the British Government who intends and takes a leading part in order to erase Islam and Khalifat from the face of the globe. It is a fact, as it has been mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George in a public speech while he, referring to the campaign, fought on the soil of the Holy land, contrary to his pledge, by Lord Allenby, said that it was a crusade. From this any Muslim will consider that even in these present civilized days British are very fond of becoming heroes in crusades. But alas! this statement has not been made during the days of war; else the result of the so-called crusade by the honest Premier of England would have been the same as that of the Richard I. I presume that the intention of England is not tearing away the German and Austrian Empire and their respective capitals, Berlin and Vienna, simply because both the Empires are cross-worshippers; whereas poor Turkey, which is worshipping the one true God, the King of Kings and Emperor of Emperors, has been torn to pieces and its capital, Constantinople, is left in such a delicate position, and is at the mercy of a blood-thirsty enemy of Islam, the Greeks, that it can in no time be captured by the Greeks or the Allies. Is this justice? Have the Turks no right to rule over the Empire which has been founded some hundreds and hundreds of years ago by their ancestors? Bulgaria, who has played a most treacherous part in the past wars, by his atrocious deeds of cutting nose, ears, and hands, of helpless British and French prisoners of war, has been with slight delimitation in her boundary maintained, simply because she is follower of Christ. So when among the Allies that the British Government in spite of her making innumerable pledges is bent to ruin the cause of Islam, Muslims and the Khalifat simply because Muslims are the worshippers of only one true God, it is the bounden duty of every true Muslim to act just as their Holy Quran commands in Surah-Mumtahina "O Muslims do not co-operate with my sacred religious duty to return to the British Government the medal, dress, etc., granted me by the British Government."

I am,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
(Sd.) Mulvi, Shah, Zahid Husain Khadri,
Chief Priest of Madras.
Madras, Triplicane, 20th Sept., 1920.

MR. AKUT WITHDRAWS.

Mr. V. B. Akut, pleader, Nasik, who had been a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Nasik District, has withdrawn his candidature in submission to the Congress resolution.

A SIKH'S WITHDRAWAL.

Sodhi Charan Singh, Vakil, Amritsar, has withdrawn candidature for the Sikh Rural Constituency, Amritsar, in obedience to the Congress resolution.

MADRAS LABOUR TROUBLES.

APPRECIATION OF HELPERS.

MADRAS, Sept. 25.
This morning after the usual weekly parade of the Southern range, Madras City, Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Pillai availed himself of the opportunity of addressing his officers and men on the subject of the recent strike of workmen of O.I. companies and the forbearance displayed by officers in dealing with the disorderly body of labourers. The Commissioner also availed himself of the opportunity to present, on behalf of Government, two wrist watches to two gentlemen who rendered valuable services during the kidnapping scare in city.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

CAPITAL TO BE INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 9.15 a.m., Sept. 27.
The National Bank of India is issuing forty thousand shares of twenty-five sterling which will be offered to shareholders in proportion of one new share for every three shares now held. One-half of the amount, namely, twelve and one-half sterling will be called up and shares will be issued at a premium of seven and a half sterling. When the issue is completed the bank's paid-up capital will be increased from 1,500,000 to 2,600,000 sterling and the reserve fund from 2,000,000 to 2,300,000 sterling.

DR. RABINDRANATH IN HOLLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 9.15 a.m., Sept. 27.
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has arrived in Holland, where he has been invited to lecture at Leyden, Utrecht and Amsterdam Universities.

LORD LYTON.

LONDON PAPERS' TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 11.45 a.m., Sept. 26.
The "Westminster Gazette" commenting on the appointment of Lord Lyton, says:—We can rely upon Lord Lyton to support the new progressive policy in India.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—Lord Lyton is one of the most brilliant younger men in the Ministry. He is extremely popular in the House of Lords, and many predict that the time will assuredly bring him much higher office in the State. He is an idealist with clear and practical outlook, and genius for administration.

GENERAL RISE IN SHIPPING FREIGHTS.

DUE TO THREAT OF COAL STRIKE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.
The threat of coal strike is causing general rise in shipping freights, and the shipping situation appears to be complete and difficult. Shortage of coal has caused a large number of outward bound ships to sail in ballast, and others are lying up. There are already thirty thousand seamen unemployed, and there is a growing tendency for ships to be repaired and reconditioned in the Continental ports.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF EMPIRE.

CALL TO EMPIRE'S CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 11.45 a.m., Sept. 26.
Toronto.—The Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire has passed a resolution urging all Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the Empire to join the Imperial Council of Commerce, and also recommending the Dominions and India favourably to consider, through their respective Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, the decision of the directors to admit them to the membership of the International Chamber of Commerce as economic units, with special representation upon the Council of Administration.

The Congress also resolved that every British Colony, possessing facilities for them, should be encouraged to maintain shipyards in order to keep the British merchant marine in a commanding position.

MANUFACTURED COTTON GOODS.

AMOS KEAG MFG CO. REDUCE PRICES BY 33 1-3 P C

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.
Manchester. (New Hampshire).—The Amos Keag Manufacturing Company, employing ten thousand operatives, and producing four million yards weekly, announces a reduction of 33 and one-third per cent. in the price of manufactured cotton goods owing to unsettlement in cotton market, in consequence of heavy cancellation of orders.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

ASSISTANCE REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Reed. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 25.
Lourenco Marques.—The steamer, Umsinga, reports that it spoke the British S.S. from Calcutta for the Table Bay on the 14th instant with the engine broken down in latitude twelve south, longitude forty-eight east. The captain reported that he had been there for four days and that repairs would probably be completed in further two days. He refused assistance.

A Rangoon message dated September 24, states:—
All Muharram processions were prohibited by the Commissioner of Police with the concurrence of local Moulvies. Everything so far is perfectly quiet. (A. P.)

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PARSI GYM. DEFEAT HINDU GYM.

VAJIFDAR DEADLY BOWLING.

The Hindu Gymkhana went down yesterday in most surprising fashion before the Parsi Gymkhana in the return match which was played on the latter's grounds at the Kennedy Sea Face. They were in fact outplayed in all the departments of the game by the home side which inflicted on them perhaps the severest defeat sustained by them this season. The Parsi Gymkhana, going in to bat first, ran up a total of 160 to which the visitors made an extremely poor response, the whole side being put out for a paltry 39. The visitors put up 30 for 2 wickets but thereafter their innings was little more than a procession to and from the wickets, Vajifdar and Kanga bringing it to a summary conclusion by dismissing the remaining eight batsmen for an addition of only 9 runs to the total. Muzumdar, has done some consistent work for his side this season, scored 22 out of the visitors' total of 39, the remaining ten batsmen being able to add only 13, there being 4 byes. He alone of the Hindu batsmen stayed for any length of time, the rest offering most feeble resistance to the Parsi attack. Vajifdar worked wonders with the ball and it was his deadly attack which was mainly responsible for the visitors' falling collapse. He sent down only 5 overs, 2 of which were "madders," and captured 6 wickets at an average cost of only 3 runs. It was perhaps the most remarkable piece of bowling seen for a long time in Bombay and though the wicket assisted him to some extent it should not be allowed to detract unduly from the merit of his really wonderful achievement. Though overshadowed by his colleagues performance, Kanga's was also a noteworthy effort, his 4 wickets for 11 runs representing splendid work.

FINE INNINGS BY CHOTIA.

The distinguishing feature of the Parsi Gymkhana batting was Chotia's fine innings of 60. After a pretty long spell of ill-luck, he has now evidently struck form and yesterday he gave a fine exhibition of late cutting of which there are few finer examples in India. Reporter contributed an useful innings of 40 but the others were not able to do much. The first five wickets realised 125 but the remaining five could add only 41. S. M. Dalvi had the chief share in bringing about this result. He captured no less than 8 wickets at a cost of only a little over 6 runs apiece. It was a splendid performance which was invested with special merit by the fact that he received practically no support from his colleagues at the other end. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.	
Mr. Reporter, b. S. Dalvi	40
A. V. Wadia, b. Kanga	7
R. P. Umrigar, b. M. Z. Muzumdar	34
S. M. Chotia, b. S. Dalvi	60
H. J. Vajifdar, b. S. Dalvi	10
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.), c. Godambe, b. S. Dalvi	15
P. M. Pavri, c. and b. S. Dalvi	10
H. J. Khan, c. and b. S. Dalvi	10
K. J. Medy, c. Godambe, b. S. Dalvi	0
S. H. Mehta, not out	3
P. H. Daruwalla, c. Godambe, b. S. Dalvi	12
Extras	11
Total	160

HINDU GYMKHANA.	
S. R. Godambe, c. Mehta, b. Kanga	0
B. S. Muzumdar, b. Vajifdar	22
V. A. Dalvi, b. Kanga	8
M. D. Pai, b. Vajifdar	0
C. H. Rama, c. and b. Kanga	0
S. M. Dalvi (Capt.), b. Vajifdar	0
R. V. Kothare, c. and b. Vajifdar	1
B. R. Kagal, b. Vajifdar	7
M. H. C. Rama, b. Vajifdar	2
V. J. Divchara, not out	0
N. H. Kharwa, b. Kanga	4
Extras	4
Total	39

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.	
	O. M. R. W.
Panna (M. H. C.)	16 5 46 1
Kagal	15 6 37 0
Kothare	3 0 3 0
Godambe	4 0 3 0
Dalvi (S. M.)	12 0 50 8

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.
Kanga	10	6	11
Darwala	5	0	21
Vajifdar	5	3	3

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ART IN BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, September 27, 1920.

DISILLUSIONED.

They have been, they have seen, but we can hardly say that they have conquered. The Sikh Deputation which went out to England while the principle of non-cooperation in India was being gingerly tackled by the press and by the public, as if it were a poisonous nettle, has returned very much disillusioned and very much dissatisfied. The deputation was anxious to secure an increase in the number of seats granted to the Sikh community under the Reform Scheme. Its faith had not received any rude shocks when it set sail for Great Britain. Now, having weathered the rough storm of official obsequiousness, having been fawned upon by the stars and satellites of the India Office, having been listened to with wrapt attention and dismissed with scant hope, the members of the deputation have grown out of the attitude of blind faith which has prevented many of our deserving countrymen from looking facts in the face. Mr. Ujjal Singh, the account of an interview with whom we publish elsewhere says definitely that the faith of the Sikhs in the bureaucracy is shattered. It may well be. The question of moment for the

Sikhs refers to their attitude towards the

Congress resolution on Non-Cooperation.

On this, too, we are assured by Mr.

Ujjal Singh that broken pledges, and

shattered faith will certainly give an

added significance to the manner in

which the Khalsas will look to Mr.

Gandhi's movement. It is inconceivable

that the Sikhs of the Punjab should so

far dishonour the name of their province as to hesitate to follow the lead

given by the whole country. We gather

from the interview, which is important

in so far as it is the first utterance of its kind from any responsible

Sikh quarter, that at least one member of the deputation was convinced

about the reality of two essential facts. The first is the subject of communal

representation. Colonel Wedgwood, who made no secret of his dislike of this particular

system of representation, was, doubtless, on the right path. Such

methods of Government, as we have emphasised in these columns over and

over again, are not expressive of the democratic spirit. They are makeshifts

which should be discarded without hesitation. The time has come for Indian

leaders to commence thinking of political questions in scientific, impersonal

terms and not in terms of slave psychology. One day India must rise above

the communal spirit. The curse of the political leadership of India (of a certain

kind) is its intense parochialism, grasping because it has no ideas of its own, at

the stupidities and inanities which a silly-clever bureaucracy can concoct for

it under the guise of statesmanship. The second is the question of propaganda

abroad. Mr. Gandhi is no believer in foreign propaganda, because he wishes

India to be a law unto herself. Lokmanya Tilak saw beyond this insular

attitude of mind in the manner in which Lala Lajpat Rai appreciate

the force of world-wide publicity. India should be filling the dark corners of the

world's consciousness with the light of facts relating to her humiliations and

her exploitation until the wrong of the system is brought home to every man

and woman who is directly or indirectly responsible for its perpetuation. For

all that organisation is a necessary preliminary—a centralised organisation of

the most approved modern pattern, whose roots should go down to every

village in India, rousing the nation to true sense of the grandeur of its destiny.

ART IN BOMBAY.

Art is the essence of life materialized

in language, colour, stone, or sound. It is the finest expression of that

longing for the harmony of life which man has felt from the beginning of

his creation. It is a force creating optimism and joy. But it is a plant

which cannot flourish unless society waters it with appreciation, admiration,

love, and reward. The ancient Athenians revered artists and put them on

high pedestals. Artists were more honoured in the splendid days of the

Renaissance than any other group of people,—as can be seen from the fact

that theirs are mostly the only names which illumine the history of fifteenth

century Italy. Artists, as revealers of the soul of the world, were

revered in ancient India, China, Japan and Moorish Spain. And although

modern industrialism, with its inevitable hurry, has been inimical to Art, with

its sense of leisureliness, we cannot say that Art is not honoured among

industrial nations to-day, when we remember what a high place artists occupy in

the life of France, and even of other advanced Western countries.

Art, however, must be a living force to affect the lives of men. It must be

born from life around us. It must be a reflection of the various forces that are

eddy around us and creating our immediate future. It will, therefore, be

obvious that the sense of art in man does not consist in collecting *objets**d'art*, or in talking sentimentally, vaguely idealistic platitudes about the art of

dead ages or peoples. Let us now come to our immediate surroundings. The

position of Bombay in the art-world, it will hardly be contended, is pitiful and

low in the extreme. Here is a large city, and that too, a city in an Eastern

country noted for its art-products for

thousands of years, which is totally

indifferent to art and artists. Its European

residents—with few exceptions—are busy

leading colourless, official lives, or trafficking for filthy

lucre, with interludes of unappetizing

frivolity. They collect a few curios every now and then to show to their

friends when they return to Europe, but remain unblissfully ignorant of the very

existence of Indian artists around them. Then there are the rich, disoriented

Indians. Most of them are such psychological freaks that they pay large sums

of money to third-rate European artists who occasionally pass through their

city, in order to appear up-to-date, but they hardly ever patronize even the

ablest artists of their own country! Under these dark, depressing circumstances

how can we expect Indian artists in Bombay to flourish? How can we expect

them to put forth the finest flowers and fruits of their art, when they remain

unnoticed, unappreciated, unpaid? The question, then, is: How can we

hope to ameliorate the condition of Indian artists, and thereby improve

the life of Bombay? We can only offer a few suggestions here by way of a

reply. We think that the Government of Bombay, including its head, and the

Municipality should take greater interest in our living Indian artists. More

art-exhibitions should be held here, more prizes should be given to artists.

Lectures on Art should be organized more frequently than they are being done now.

What has our Municipality done to patronise, conserve and promote

Art? It has shamefully neglected it altogether. So has the University. It is

time those, who have the education of our boys and girls entrusted to their

hands, realised their apathy in this respect. Rich Indians should consider

it a duty which they owe to their city and country to patronize

Indian artists of merit. And lastly in this attempt at beautifying life, in this

combat against the vile and villainous materialism, which dominates the soul

of Bombay, we expect the women of our city to take a leading part. It is woman,

more than any other force in life, who has ever been the cause, the guide, and

the inspirer of beauty, art, and civilization.

A CONTEMPLATED

INJUSTICE.

As our Karachi correspondent says, a

rather important event in the history of the D. J. Sind College is going to

happen in so far as an attempt is sought to be made by the Commissioner-in-Sind to

get Mr. Marrs appointed Principal without due consultation with the Governing

board of the institution. Mr. Marrs is a member of the Indian Educational Service

and evidently the Commissioner-in-Sind is anxious to take advantage of a

convenient rule which requires the appointment to be made from among the

members of the I. E. S. On the face of it, the rule is absurd and insulting to

eminent Indian educationists who, for well-known reasons, seldom happen to

belong to that service. Besides, as our correspondent shows, the circumstances

under which the rule was framed deprive it of any moral sanction. We trust,

therefore, that the proposition, of which a member has already given notice,

that the rule be amended so as to enable the Board to appoint a Principal of

its own choice, whether he be a member of the I. E. S. or not, will be passed and

Mr. Sahani will be made the permanent incumbent of the post which he has

ably occupied for several months. Apart from the rule, there are two

considerations which need to be emphasised in this connection. In the

first place, we think it is wrong of the Commissioner-in-Sind to move in

this matter,—to distribute his patronage as it were. He is, no doubt, the

President of the Governing Board of the College, which, on sound principle, he

should not be. He is an autocratic head of a province and it is right that he

should be placed in a position where he can exert his enormous influence and

thereby seek to impose his own nominee on the College? But such things happen

in medieval Sind "ruled" by obstinate bureaucrats like Mr. Cadell. The other

consideration that we have to urge is the extreme urgency of placing our

educational institutions—and the D. J. Sind College is established out of public

donations—under the control of qualified Indians. The chief defect of

our educational system is that it is guided by non-Indians, who, however able

they may be in other respects are incapable of attuning themselves to the

cultural spirit of the country and of fully understanding the Indian mind. Mr.

Marrs is one of the ablest members of the Indian Education Service and has

distinguished war-service to his credit.

But this does not justify his superseding

Mr. Shahani, who has served the Sind

College so long and so well and who is

respected and loved by the students. If

Mr. Marrs deserves preferment, there are

other ways open for Government to mark

their sense of appreciation of his services than by trampling upon the

rights of an Indian educationist, far superior in talent and scholarship to

many a well-known member of the I. E. S. Will not Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola

exert himself to prevent a gross injustice being perpetrated?

Notes of the Day.

The Coal Crisis.

The world breathes again. Mr. Robert

Smillie has agreed to a postponement of the strike notices for a week after a strenuous

and almost suppliant plea made by Mr. Lloyd George. These who can read between

the lines can probably see that Mr. Lloyd George has virtually assured the miners

that, one way or the other, they will get their increase in wages. He now wants Mr.

Smillie and his executive to meet the owners in order to come to some sort of understanding

about the yoking of the wage-system to output; and he tells the miners that the

matter can be easily adjusted at a couple of sittings. A settlement of this question

cannot now be a difficult matter because it is of little consequence what subterfuge is

adopted to meet the men's demands so long as there is no doubt that they will be met.

But there is complete silence on the question of a reduction in the price of coal.

Will the Cabinet plump for an enquiry and will the miners accept this avenue towards

conciliation? Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George's Government obtains a fresh lease

of life.

What a Thing to Say!

There must be something radically wrong

with our Madras contemporary. The columns of "New India" do not seem to look

happy (like naughty children who have forgotten to say their daily prayers) unless

mention is made in them of "The Bombay Chronicle", with almost the regularity of a

repeating clock. We are alarmed at this mental obsession. In its issue of September

22, "New India" wails through its Bombay correspondent at the sorrows of "a large

section of the Bombay public" which is deprived of the quotidian consolation of

paper which, perhaps, like "New India", has "The Bombay Chronicle" on the brain. The

idea, of course, is that a daily, on the lines of our Madras contemporary, should be started

forthwith to counteract the poison which is being squirted out by a paper, which, according

to this correspondent, is "being dyed deeper in the shades of Gandhism with a stronger Neo-Nationalistic dash." We

suppose, but we are open to correction, that the last phrase means some such thing as a

"Neo-synthetic-dye of some political variety" although, if it refers to an attribute of a human being,

we plead guilty to not having heard of this queer animal at all. But there is no need

to point out the quirks and quibbles when we can turn from this correspondent's

complaint to his priceless remark about our Boroo Bunder contemporary. "Of course",

says he, "one can generally turn to the columns of 'The Times of India' for refreshment

and sanity"! What a thing to say! Is the vile and disgraceful attack on

Til

COAL CRISIS.

FRIDAY'S CONFERENCE

MINERS DECIDE TO SUSPEND NOTICES FOR ONE WEEK.

RESULT OF PREMIER'S POWERFUL APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 7:30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Mr. Smilie opened the proceedings at today's conference with Messrs. Lloyd George, and Bonar Law, the President of the Board of Trade and the Coal Controller by announcing that miners had reluctantly decided this in view of the Government's inability to concede the immediate increase that they could not suspend their notices or prevent the strike from taking place, to-morrow.

The Prime Minister, replying, said that this would be the most painful announcement for millions, both in this country and abroad, because all knew it would bring hardship and privation to many a household. The Premier added that there were only a few hours before the plunge over which could be taken. Therefore all he could do was to suspend notices for a week to meet the owners. He was as sure that the miners would not take two days' notice on which wages could be dependent upon output, for there was no power on earth to get miners to suspend their notices on that.

Mr. Smilie declared that the cause of the fall in output was the exhaustion of coal without new collieries being opened up, and they could not go back to the Miners' Conference with a proposal for wages to be dependent upon output, for there was no power on earth to get miners to suspend their notices on that.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted Mr. Smilie's contention that the output depended upon mine-owners as well as miners. He said he had put his proposal before the owners and they were prepared to examine it. All he asked was that the miners should suspend their notices for one week to meet the owners to consider whether the proposal was practicable and would give the miners the benefits they wanted.

Mr. Bonar Law remarked that experts were of opinion that the Government proposal could be carried out in a couple of sittings in such a way as to give the miners the increase in wages in October. The Government delegates then left the room, and, on their return Mr. Smilie announced that the Executive had decided to recommend the Delegates Conference that notices be suspended for a week and the Executive was willing to meet the mine-owners, to-morrow, in the preliminary matter, or, if to-morrow was impossible, on Monday.

The Premier concluded the sitting by saying he was very glad that the miners were making an effort and he earnestly hoped it would be successful.

MINERS' CONFERENCE.

DECIDES TO SUSPEND STRIKE NOTICE FOR A WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24, 4:10 p.m.
Recd. midnight, Sept. 25.

The Miners' Conference has decided to suspend strike notices for one week as requested by Mr. Lloyd George.

MINERS DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

PREMIERS SCHEME REJECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9:30 a.m., Sept. 25.

The Miners' Executive report that Mr. Smilie's Conference that the Executive did not recommend acceptance of the Government's alternative proposal to submit the wages question to an impartial tribunal or to determine the wages by output under an agreed scheme. After a lengthy discussion as to whether the former should be referred for the second ballot the Conference decided that nothing had emerged requiring a reference back. This decision is being communicated to a Conference of the Triple Alliance to-night.

Mr. Lloyd George's letter which Mr. Smilie read explained certain points which arose at last night's Conference at Downing Street.

QUESTION OF JOINT ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1:10 a.m.
Recd. 9:30 a.m., Sept. 25.

The Triple Alliance sat the whole of the evening. It is reported that it discussed the question of joint action by the railwaymen and the transport workers with the miners who claimed that the position had not been altered by the intervention of the Premier. Eventually the Conference adjourned until to-day.

The Triple Alliance was apparently discussing whether the railwaymen and the transport

workers shall give the miners, active or only moral support.

ELEVENTH HOUR ATTEMPT TO AVERT CRISIS.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE AGAIN MEET PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1:30 p.m.
Recd. 9:30 a.m., Sept. 25.

An eleventh hour attempt to avert the coal crisis was made this morning when as a result of the suggestion of the railwaymen's leader, Mr. Thomas, the Miners' Executive again met the Premier at Downing Street.

In view of the possibility of a strike the Government has decided to continue the summer time which should have lapsed on September 27th until October, 25th.

MEETING OF MINERS' DELEGATES

FOR SUSPENDING STRIKE NOTICE FOR A WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24th 2:30 p.m.
Recd. 9:30 a.m., Sept. 25.

The Board of Trade announces that the Miners' Executive has agreed to recommend a meeting of the Miners' Delegates this afternoon to suspend the strike notices for a week in order to meet the coal owners to discuss Mr. Lloyd George's plan for the payment of wages according to output.

WAGES ACCORDING TO OUTPUT.

MR SMILLIE ON THE PREMIER'S PLAN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 1:30 p.m., Sept. 25.

In his letter to Smilie, Mr. Lloyd George elucidated his plan for payment of wages according to output. Mr. Smilie replied that the plan was fully understood but a proposal of such magnitude would demand much thought and would need the consent of the miners before being adopted.

The Miners' Executive repeated their assurance that when the present wage claim was disposed of they would be prepared to participate in an inquiry into the whole wage system.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that his plan would meet the "present wage claim." If, however, they rejected the plan, a peaceful method of settling the wage claim was still open to them by the same means as were accepted in the case of the railwaymen.

OLDHAM WORKERS' STRIKE.

A DRAMATIC SEQUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1:30 p.m., Sept. 25.

There has been a dramatic sequel to the unauthorized strike of spinners and piecers at Oldham whereby two hundred mills have been closed and 40,000 operatives rendered idle.

A meeting of the Emergency Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation at Manchester has decided to call a further meeting on the 28th instant to consider united action in the event of the dispute not being terminated. This means that employers are prepared to call a general lock-out.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

SETTLEMENT OF SEPT. 19 DISOWNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8:30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Although the Italian industrial situation is obscure, it already appears that Sunday's settlement has been disowned. Workers have resolved not to evacuate the factories until the employers pay them for the work done, while they occupied factories, while employers are jibbing at the nature of the dual control. Sgr. Giolitti has devised.

GERMANY'S TOTAL DEBT: 240,700 MILLION MARKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.

Berlin.—At a Cabinet meeting, the Minister of Finance stated that Germany's debt totalled 240,700 million marks, including the funded debt of 91 milliards.

FIGHTING IN COUNTY SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

USE OF DUM-DUM BULLETS

POPULATION PANIC STRICKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0:15 a.m., Sept. 27.

The official statement regarding the fighting in County Clare says that the police report that attackers used dum-dum bullets. In addition to four police killed, one was missing and has since been found dead. The sixth is dying. Some were wounded and were murdered while lying by the roadside. Subsequent reprisals have been terrifying. The Town Halls at Lahinch and Ennistymon have been destroyed and at least eighteen houses and shops have been burned down. The population has fled panic-stricken to the neighbouring hills and woods. The damage is estimated at thousands. Meanwhile, courts-martial have brought out fresh evidence against the rebels, including documents urging more intense and more menacing guerrilla warfare.

ARSON IN COUNTY CORK.

OLD MANSION GUTTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.

A vandalistic case of incendiarism is reported from Ireland. Castle Mary, County Cork, a beautiful old mansion, parts of which date from the thirteenth century, the seat of Colonel Longfield, Justice of the Peace for Cork, was set on fire when it was unoccupied on September 19th, and completely gutted. The loss is estimated at fifty thousand sterling. Though adequate supply of water was available, no attempt was made to subdue the outbreak, owing to incendiaries having previously forbidden the occupants of adjacent cottages to leave their homes on pain of death.

Later details of the fight in County Clare show that the motor-lorry, containing six policemen, was ambushed at Dromin Hill by a hundred and fifty armed men. The policemen were killed and two seriously wounded. The soldiers rushed up in motor-lorries, and a pitched battle followed, the military being fired on from both sides of the road. The Sinn Féin casualties are unknown. When the attackers withdrew the military made a sortie in the surrounding country and made forty arrests.

POLICEMEN'S REPRISALS. Following the ambushing of policemen, it is stated that armed men, last night, burned a number of houses in the neighbouring town of Milltown Melba and two villages near by. Three civilians were shot dead.

ANARCHIST COUP AT TURIN.

ATTACK ON POLICE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 11:45 a.m., Sept. 26.

Turin.—During a funeral a group of thirty anarchists attacked the police, and in the course of the fighting, one of them was killed and seven were wounded, while at Borgodora, other anarchists attacked the barracks. Police reinforcements arrived and when workers occupied a factory, fired on them the police cleared the workers out of the factory, and dispersed the anarchists. One policeman was killed and an officer was wounded.

ATTACK ON CONSTABULARY.

FOUR POLICEMEN AND ONE SOLDIER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8:30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Sensational fight, in which five men were killed, occurred in County Clare, when a lorry transporting a number of the Constabulary was ambushed by a large force of armed men. Four policemen were killed and one was severely wounded. Military reinforcements rushed up and engaged the attackers, but sustained severe casualties. One soldier was killed and a number were wounded.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

THREE RE-ELECTED SOCIALISTS AGAIN EXPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 4:45 p.m., Sept. 24.

Albany.—Three out of the five Socialists, who were expelled from the New York State Legislature, on charges of disloyalty, and who were recently re-elected, have been again expelled. The remaining two have resigned.

Sir Benjamin Robertson arrived at Simla on Saturday after his tour in South Africa and East Africa in connection with question of status of Indians in those Colonies. At the station he was received by Sir George Barnes and Mr. Innes.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

PUNITIVE OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 8:30 a.m., Sept. 26.

A communique regarding Mesopotamia, issued to-night, shows general improvement in the situation, though Samawah is still beleaguered.

A War Office communique reports little change on the Lower Euphrates, whilst, on the Middle Euphrates the Fifty-fifth Brigade column is engaged in punitive operations.

On the Upper Euphrates construction of block-houses and repairing of the Baghdad-Balujah railway are making rapid progress.

One of our aeroplanes dropping stores on the defenceless Greenfield, which is aground in the Euphrates below Samawah, has been shot down, and the occupants taken prisoners.

The first train of women and children from Karind has arrived safely at Bagdad.

NO CHANGE AT SAMAWAH.

COSSACKS RECAPTURE RESHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 11:45 a.m., Sept. 26.

Bagdad, Sept. 25.—One of our columns returning to Hillah on the 23rd engaged considerable numbers of insurgents. We suffered no casualties. At Samawah on the Euphrates there is no change.

In the Diyala area, Deltawah was occupied during the morning of 24th with a little opposition, after a short artillery preparation. Aeroplanes co-operated.

The position at Arbil Kirkuk and Dulaim is settling down.

In North-west Persia, the Cossacks recaptured Resht, during the afternoon of the September 22. Elsewhere there is no change.

GERMAN TONNAGE TO ALLIES

MILLIONS SURRENDERED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.

Paris.—The German tonnage, surrendered to the Allies, totals nearly two millions, which is almost all that is due under the Peace treaty.

RE-ESTABLISHING PRE-WAR MOTOR PRICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY FORD CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.
Recd. 1:30 p.m., Sept. 25.

Detroit.—The Ford Company has announced the re-establishment of the pre-war prices immediately meaning fourteen and thirty-one per cent. reduction respectively in the prices of motor-lorries and small cars.

SALE OF RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 0:15 a.m., Sept. 27.

A Moscow wireless instructed M. Krasin on the 21st instant to deny that the Russian delegation had been concerned in the sale of Russian jewels and the offer of subsidy to the "Daily Herald". M. Krasin has not yet complied. The "Daily Mail" points out that the statements of Moscow and Meynell on these points are directly contradictory. Both cannot be correct.

NEW OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 0:15 a.m., Sept. 27.

The following appointments are officially announced:—

Earl of Cavan succeeds Lord Rawlinson as Commander-in-Chief, Artillery Command. Major-General Sir Charles Harington becomes Commander-in-Chief, Army of Black Sea, in succession to General Sir George Milne. Lieut.-General Sir Philip Chetwode succeeds Sir Charles Harington as Deputy Chief of Imperial General Staff. Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Godley succeeds Sir Philip Chetwode as Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War.

D TCH SHIPPING COMPANIES' COMBINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Recd. 8:30 a.m., Sept. 26.

Some of the most important Dutch shipping companies, including the Java-Japan Line, the Holland-America Line, and the Rotterdam Lloyd have combined, under the title of the United Netherlands Shipping Companies, with a capital of sixteen and half millions sterling, with the object of opening a new service to East Asia, the East Indies, Australia and Africa.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

8TH DAY OF THE STRIKE.

SHOULD BOY-SCOUTS BE STRIKE-BREAKERS?

DELIVERY CENTRES PROVE A FAILURE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

SATURDAY, 6 p.m.

The strikes still continue and the situation remains the same without any improvement either in the working of the new fangled system introduced on the centres for the delivery of letters in the various localities. The advisers and the leaders of the men have signified the willingness to refer the whole matter to an arbitrator. Unless the authorities assume a more reasonable mood and refer the matter to arbitration, there is every chance of the strike being prolonged indefinitely to the great detriment of public interests. It is stated by a correspondent that the men get tips while making payments of money orders, etc., and although this might have been done in some cases, it is absurd to say that it is rather the rule than the exception. Public opinion cannot be prejudiced by such false and unfounded statements. If the authorities are more agreeable and more sympathetic the strike would not take much time to settle. The public, however, has been put to a great inconvenience and no one seems to care for their sufferings.

It is not a fact, as some papers say, that the authorities did not know anything about the strike taking place. As a matter of fact however, Mr. Sams sent for Mr. Baptista the day previous to the strike, and had a long interview with him. The result of all was that Mr. Sams said he could not give any promise of the revised scale being reconsidered. There is, therefore, no truth in the statement that the strikers had not approached the authorities. The truth of the matter is that the men justifiably demand a living wage, and unless they get that it is no use blinking the facts.

CAN SCOUTS BE STRIKE-BREAKERS?

It is stated that the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden Powell has given his ruling that in matters of strike the Boy Scouts or the Girl Guides should not take any part as strike breakers to the detriment of the men. Some of the Parsi Boy Scouts have, therefore, been withdrawn. In view of this ruling it is to be hoped that other Boy Scouts who, however, it might be added, were rendering great help to the officials at Girgaum and Grant Road.

STRIKERS' REQUEST FOR ARBITRATION.

Nothing happened upto Saturday night in the way of an amicable settlement. The leaders of the men are quite willing to refer the matter to an arbitration. The Director-General has not yet shed the lustre of his presence in Bombay.

SEWREE OIL STRIKE.

The Sewree Oil strike still continues and the men and the masters, who met in a Conference on Friday, parted without coming to any definite decision. The Conference proved to be abortive as the managers were not prepared to consider the demands of the men.

G. I. P. RY., IMPASSE.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities and the men are still at an impasse about the question of arbitration board. It has been decided by the men that if the Agent does not agree to their condition of having three arbitrators they will give an ultimatum to the Railway, as they do not agree to the appointment of a single arbitrator. The Conference is going on, however.

7TH DAY: NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

SUNDAY, 6 p.m.

To-day (Sunday) is the seventh day of the strike which still continues. Nothing toward settlement of the dispute has happened.

The strike of the Bombay Postmen, and telegraph peons continued yesterday, the seventh day of it, and no sign of a settlement has been within sight. The attitude of the authorities remains as stiff as the strikers are firm in their demands, which have been admitted on all sides to be just and reasonable. The strikers as on other days, assembled at the maidan and remained there quite orderly and peaceful, till afternoon, expecting to learn something about the settlement from the Director of Post and Telegraph, who is expected to come down to Bombay every day. The authorities it seems, are prepared to continue longer in their present attitude of course, at the detriment of the public who have till now, been subjected to unimaginable inconvenience and suffering.

No doubt delivery centres are increasing every day in all localities, but they are of as little avail to the public as if they were not opened at all. In every corner heaps of letters and packages are lying undelivered owing to the reason that each individual has to go there and sort out his own letter and that too is very difficult to be done as scores of people rush to the heap at a time. Many

business men are invariably complaining about the non-delivery of several day's mail and the misleading of useful letters. The public are at a loss to know when such awful state of their suffering would be brought home to the authorities who alone can solve the question by coming to reason instead of prestige. There is a rumour that the boy-scouts and girl guides, who were till now doing yeoman's services to save the situation, will be withdrawn in a day or two and in that case the entire postal and telegraph delivery service of the city will be at a standstill, with the exception of those who have reserved boxes etc. The other day the authorities advertised for paid volunteers, on Rs. 3 a day, but the scheme also seems to be a failure as up to now only a few youths have come forward and many of those who have volunteered their services are unfit to cope with the work. Yesterday, being a Sunday, the activities of the volunteers and boy-scouts were not much and many of the centres were closed.

BANDRA POSTAL STRIKE.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

A correspondent writes:—The Bandra Post Office Peons are on strike and the young boys are doing the postal work to the great dissatisfaction of the public. Great pains are taken by the postal authorities to see that the Pali Hill residents most of whom are Europeans receive their letters as early as possible. The Indian part of the town is neglected. Hundreds of letters and post cards addressed in Marathi, Gujarathi and Urdu have remained undelivered. Most of these letters are addressed to the five-storied mansions of the slaughter house who deal by the sea. It is a terrible business loss to these merchants. Will the postal authorities at Bandra look to these things and mend the matters?

KARACHI POSTMEN'S PRAYER.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The following is a copy of a telegram dated the 22nd September 1920 from the Postal Union Karachi, to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs Simla, and the Viceroy of India, Simla. "Housing difficulty Karachi very acute and everlasting. Pray sanction house rent, not below 20 for juniors, and 30 for seniors. Also local allowance 20 and 15 per cent. respectively. Otherwise terrible dissatisfaction will prevail."

DELIVERY CENTRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following in your widely circulated papers.

The Postal officials seem to be under the impression that they have done their duty when they once opened the so-called "Delivery centres." What blissful ignorance! The delivery centre that falls to my lot is in "Kilichand Devji's Girgaum Back-road." In order to search out our letters I went there at 9 a.m. yesterday with two of my friends all resolved no less firmly than Columbus when he sailed for the discovery of America! Bug to our utter disappointment we found there neither any letters nor any notice. Subsequently we went to the Girgaum Post Office and on the Notice Board saw a notice to the effect that the delivery was to open at 11 a.m. that day being a Bank Holiday. Was it not incumbent on the Postal authorities to attach similar notices at different centres?

Again at 11 a.m. marched we to the delivery centre and saw there nothing but a number of persons eagerly waiting in the hot sun, for the newly recruited "happy Postmen," who were paid Rs. 3 (or more) for a few hours. Grown wiser by experience in the morning we instead of waiting there, went to the Post office and inquired into the matter. The Postman then arranged to send us a bag of letters to the delivery centre after 11:30. There all letters were poured down on floor and all the persons present, crowded and fought in search of their letters. We being in the rush of the fight managed to get somehow 2 of our letters. After a few minutes of this confusion on of the paid volunteers asked his friend to read loudly the addresses on the letters and hand them over to the addressed if he were fortunate and punctual enough to be present at the moment. This sorry result at the Raja Baji Tower! We returned at 2 p.m. and then returning home, I found a letter secured in a box. (In the evening one of my friends brought more letters for us). This is the state of the Postal officials.

(Continued)

G. I. P. RY. DISPUTE

SIR NARAYAN AND SIR THOMAS STRANGMAN

APPOINTED ARBITRATORS

We understand, on reliable authority, that the G. I. P. Railway Management and employees have, after great discussion, chosen Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Thomas Strangman as arbitrators to settle their dispute.

G. I. P. RY. MEN'S DEMANDS.

QUESTION OF ARBITRATOR.

With reference to the appointment of arbitrators to decide the dispute between the men and the G. I. P. railway no decision has been arrived at as yet. The point of difference is that the Agent wishes that a single arbitrator should be appointed instead of three. In case three arbitrators are appointed one will represent the men, second the agent and the third will be chosen by both, and will act as the final arbitrator if the first two arbitrators cannot agree. The point has not yet been decided and negotiations are still being continued between the Agent and the men.

BOMBAY OIL STRIKE.

CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT RESULT

As arranged by Mr. Ginwalla a meeting of the representatives of the workers in the different oil companies in the city of the workers and their masters took place on Friday at the Burmah Oil Company's installation, and the meeting lasted nearly three hours without any tangible result being arrived at. Mr. Ginwalla who was leading the deputation said that the men wanted an increase of twenty per cent. in the war allowance and in addition to that a month's bonus. He withdrew the men's demands for strike day wages, and also periodical increases in their pay. The Managers, however, refused to accept any of the demands put forward by the men. The men then, to effect a compromise, said that they would be satisfied if they were given an increase of 20 per cent. in the war allowance, in addition to a provident fund and gratuity fund on the lines of the various railway companies. The managers would not grant even this request, although they were willing to hold another conference and go into the question of increases more fully. The Conference thus ended without any result.

PETROLEUM OIL WORKERS' UNION

On Wednesday last a mass meeting of over 3,000 Petroleum Oil Workers was held at Pabardi, Parel, when some three Unions of the Workmen were formed with Messrs. Ginwalla and Jhabvala as Secretaries of the Unions.

On Thursday some discussions as regards the wages of the men took place between the authorities and Mr. Ginwalla and other delegates at Sewri the result being that the Managers of the Petroleum Oil Companies were prepared to consider a revision of the scale of pay throughout the different classes of workmen employed at the installations. A period of one month would be required in order that the different questions might be thoroughly investigated and a satisfactory settlement arrived at.

BIBLE CLASSES IN WILSON COLLEGE.

"MAKE ATTENDANCE VOLUNTARY."

Students of the Wilson College held a meeting in the Marwadi Vidyalyaya Hall on Saturday evening last to discuss the question of Compulsory teaching of the Bible in the college. About 300 students, including several lady-students, were present.

The following resolutions were passed:—
I. That in the opinion of this meeting of the Wilson College students, the compulsory attendance for non-Christian students at the daily Bible Classes, is wrong in principle and harmful in practice and, therefore, this meeting respectfully urges upon the authorities the necessity of making such attendance optional.

II. That a committee of students be elected to (a) wait upon the Principal as a deputation to request (1) that the attendance by non-Christian students at the daily Bible classes be made voluntary. (2) that no scholars be required to appear for the Bible paper at the College examinations. (b) To report to the General body in case of an unsatisfactory reply from the authorities, as to what further active steps be taken to bring pressure upon them to achieve the object.

III. That the above said committee be authorised to collect funds to carry on this work.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency visited the Panch Howds Mission, Poona, on Thursday afternoon. Their Excellencies were present at an Entertainment at the Poona Government High School in the Vishrambag Palace, Poona, on Thursday evening.

Over sixty officers at Army Headquarters entertained Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, who is vacating his appointment as Secretary, War Department, and proceeding home on leave, dinner at the United Service Club, on Friday night. The Commander-in-Chief presided and proposed General Bingley in felicitous terms.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

(Continued from page 9.)
public. When is this needless and irresponsible management to end?—Yours, etc.
SUFFERER.

Sept. 24.

HOW PUBLIC ARE INCONVENIENCED

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will find some space for the following lines in your widely read paper.

I reside in Gungam Post Office Lane and the letters that I receive are generally addressed to me at Gungam Post Office or Post Office Lane Gungam. Since the last four days I have not received a single letter although I expect some every day, reading in the newspapers that the Postal Officials have made most successful efforts to meet the strike situation and that there were two centres opened for people residing in my locality. One was opposite to the Wilson High School and the other Mr. Kilchand Deochand's House on Gungam Back Road.

To-day being a Court Holiday I personally went to enquire about my letters. On going opposite the Wilson High School I found a crowd of people standing on the road and the Otla of the House. A small Parsi boy aged 8 or 9, probably a Boy-Scout, was sitting at a table guarding small bundles of letters. Another small boy was trying his best to decipher the addresses and read them out aloud. Hastily there, found their letters. I requested the Parsi boy to let me have a look at the bundle of letters containing names beginning with B. I. was told that the bundle was read out and that I must enquire again punctually at 9 a.m. tomorrow. I made further requests but to no purpose. A policeman was on the scene looking on indifferently to the whole scene which represented playing at Postal deliveries. I then went to Mr. Kilchand Deochand's place. There was a policeman on the scene and a huge pile of letters, were scattered on the floor and number of people about 100 were rumaging through the pile. I saw some envelopes torn open and some which seemed to contain dividend warrants from Jeldi Stock Companies lying in the heap with no attempt to prevent any one from pocketing these letters probably containing Dividend or Dividend warrants. The Postal authorities do not at all seem to realise that they have got some responsibility to the public and it is their duty to see that the letters which passed through their hands reach the addressees sooner or later.

The sooner they realise their sense of responsibility the better. Let them desist from this farce of playing at Postal deliveries through voluntary agencies of boys of 8 and let them grant the reasonable demands of the poor and overworked workmen who are simply asking for bare maintenance and not for any luxuries. I am sure the public of Bombay at any rate will not grudge any extra expenses thus incurred in meeting the workmen's demands. Yours, etc.

B. K. DESAI.

Sept. 25.

"NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—It will perhaps interest you and the public to know what the "necessary arrangements" by the postal authorities during the strike are in our locality. (Chauhati).

For the first 3 days I sent my servant to receive the post who after waiting for hours was told that there were no letters for me. This rather surprised me and so I sent my son yesterday to the Contractor's Buildings—Sandhurst Bridge, who found that bags of letters etc. were emptied before the crowd who came for their post and there was a scramble for letters and those only, who managed to pick out their letters from the heap, could get them without any help from the man in charge.—Yours, etc.

MORARJI M. KAMDAR.

Sept. 25.

A DOUBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—Will any of your readers enlighten me on one point, i.e. can we sue the Postal authorities for any damages sustained by business men on account of the mishandling of valuable documents, etc. during the strike? By giving publicity to this in your columns you will oblige many who are in doubt.—Yours, etc.

Sept. 25.

STRIKE AND STUDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—The unnecessary delay caused by the Postal authorities to bring the strike to an end is really making the students that come from other parts of the country, very uneasy. The majority of the students get money for their monthly expenses from the places they come. If they are late to get their money orders even for a day, they feel quite uneasy. What must be the condition of those who have not got their money orders for the last 4 or 5 days? Some of the college students whose terms have been filled up are waiting anxiously for their money orders, to proceed to their native places. The delay in despatching money orders means unnecessary extra tax to their parents that send the amount. In these days of high cost this is too much for them to bear.

I earnestly request the Government to intervene in the matter and bring the strike to an end.—Yours, etc.

"SYDENHAMIAN."

OIL MERCHANTS VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

STORING OILS WITHOUT LICENSE.

This was an application for revision by way of a test case. Mr. Bapista appeared for the merchants. They were fined Rs. 30 for keeping vegetable oil without license. Under section 394 of the Municipal Act a license is required. The Commissioner can

"LOST ALL FAITH IN BUREAUCRACY."

SIKHS TO SERIOUSLY CONSIDER NON-COOPERATION.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

NEITHER DECENT NOR SCIENTIFIC.

MR. UJJAT SINGH INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Sirdar Ujjat Singh, M.A., member of the Sikh Deputation to England, who returned to India on Saturday last declared that the Sikhs have lost all faith in the Bureaucracy and said that the community would give serious consideration to the Non-Cooperation movement.

Q.—Are you satisfied with the results of your mission?

A.—We went to England to appeal against the decision of the Government of India refusing our just claims under the Communal Schemes, and from the point of support from the press and sympathy from the public our mission was undoubtedly a great success. But as far as actual results are concerned, I must confess, we have come away unsatisfied. The Joint Committee, solely as a result of our departure for England on our mission gave the Sikhs two additional seats, but this concession lost its full value by the reactionary recommendations of the Punjab Government creating a division into rural and urban areas an unnecessary and uncalled interference.

Q.—What was the attitude of the officials?

A.—The officials including Lord Selbourne, Mr. Montagu, and those on the Reforms Committee of the India office took up sympathetic attitude but none of them was prepared to commit himself. Mr. Montagu, however, communicated with the Government of India and after the lapse of ten days communicated their decision to us. The reply was conveyed to us through Lord Sinha in almost the very words in which the Government of India gave us their refusal in Simla putting an ingenious interpretation of the pledge given to us in the Joint report.

Q.—Would you call this a breach of a definite promise given to you?

A.—Undoubtedly. The pledge given to us was that the same system and the same concessions would be given to the Sikhs as were allowed to the Mahomedans. In every province Mahomedan minorities get a certain proportion of representation under the Reform Scheme. The Sikhs also wanted similar treatment. They were definitely promised similar treatment. But the pledge has not been redeemed. This intransigent attitude on the part of the Government of India cleverly explaining away a definite pledge has created a sense of intense bitterness amongst the Sikh Community.

Lost all Faith in Bureaucracy

Q.—Will this fact materially affect the considerations of the Sikh Community in its attitude towards Non-Cooperation?

A.—The Sikhs have now lost all faith

at discretion grant or refuse a license. Mr. Baptista contended that no license was required for storing vegetable oil. He also contended that discretion must be exercised reasonably and that it was not so exercised in the present instance.

The facts of the case are these:—

OILS AND MUNICIPAL LICENSE.

Under the Municipal Act of 1888 a license was required for storing oil, and so the petitioner has obtained a license for his present premises for over 20 years without interruption. Formerly these licenses were issued as a matter of course on payment of the prescribed fees. The maximum fee has been paid there was no limitation as to the quantity that could be stored. But a few years ago Mr. Michael, the Superintendent of License, refused to renew the license on the ground that the godown was under a dwelling tenement. Having refused to issue license he summoned the merchant's before the Presidency Magistrate for keeping oil without a license. The matter was adjourned, and eventually the Commissioner under instructions of the Corporation modified the general rule directing licenses should be refused only in those cases where access to the upper floor was difficult. The license was, thereupon, renewed every year without molestation, till a new Superintendent, Mr. Vagh, appeared under a new Commissioner Mr. Cadell. Mr. Vagh granted a license, but imposed a condition that the maximum quantity was limited to 300 gallons which is equivalent to six barrels of oil, in those cases where the godowns were under dwelling tenements. He then summoned the men to Court for infringing the conditions of the license by storing oil in excess of 300 gallons. The merchant's contended that it was impossible for them to carry on their business without storing much larger quantities. Again, the case was adjourned and eventually withdrawn.

Mr. Cadell visited the godowns and came to the conclusion that the storing such oil whose flashing point was over 500 deg.F. did not increase the risk from fire. As a matter of fact even insurance companies do not enforce a higher premium in this case. A burning wick is actually extinguished of it be dropped into these oils. Mr. Cadell confined his demand to sheathing of all wood-work by tin plates. This was done and the merchants were allowed to keep excess

quantity without molestation till a third Superintendent, under a Third Commissioner appeared on the scene. Meanwhile the Municipal Act was modified to make infringement of conditions punishable in the same way for the most modern and scientific methods of organisation—and in this respect I must express my admiration for the way in which Labour in England is organised to-day. India must also organise.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

Mr. Baptista contended that no license was required. He pointed out that the Municipal Act was modified a few years ago in order to mitigate its harshness. Accordingly, it was removed from the schedule of manufacture or trade items, and not inserted anywhere else, his contention being that "Oil (other sorts)" was applicable only to oils whose flashing point was less than dangerous petroleum. The schedule inter alia reads as follows:—

Petroleum, 10 gallons.

Dangerous Petroleum, 20 gallons.

Oil (other sorts), 15 gallons.

The flashing point of petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act was 200 deg.F., of Dangerous Petroleum 7 deg.F., Mr. Baptista contended as the quantity was only 15 gallons for "Oil (other sorts)". If meant oil ejusdem generis whose flashing point was even less than 75 deg.F. "Oil (other sorts)" must be more dangerous than dangerous petroleum whereas it's flashing point according to Science was over 500 deg.F.

The next point he urged was that case law showed that even absolute discretion must be reasonably exercised; that it was not reasonably exercised by the general rule now applied to such godowns; that it was not reasonably exercised by demanding the undertaking;

POLES. V. LITHUANIANS CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN BURMA

BOTH DETERMINED TO AVERT PEACE

ARMISTICE DENOUNCED.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. 9 a.m., Sept. 23.

The Poles and Lithuanians are apparently obstinately determined to avert peace, despite protestations to the contrary. Reuter's Warsaw correspondent states that the armistice has been denounced owing to the Lithuanian breaches of faith, particularly as regards the military relations with Russia, which are prejudicing Poland. He says that a number of Spartacists from Prussia have passed through Lithuania and are fighting in the Soviet ranks, while the Lithuanians have mobilised their forces, which are maintaining an aggressive attitude.

Polish communiques, mentioning the latter facts, add the particulars of operations against Russia from which they claim to have captured thousands of prisoners, guns, and booty. The Poles state that their line on the 22nd ran through Royno Ostrog and Wyszogrodok.

GENERAL WRANGEL.

CAPTURES ALEXANDROVSK.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. midnight, Sept. 23.

New York.—A message from Constantinople states that General Wrangel has captured Alexandrovsk with thirty guns.

It would appear that heavy blows have been inflicted upon the Bolsheviks, firstly by the Poles on the Galician front and secondly by General Wrangel's forces which are advancing from the Crimea and are now operating on the whole front in the Ukraine. It is stated that the Reds are fleeing on both fronts and that they have already lost nearly five thousand prisoners. Junction between the Poles and General Wrangel seems imminent.

BOLSHEVIK TERROR AT VILNA.

2000 MURDERED DURING TEMPORARY OCCUPATION

(REUTERS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 23.

The "Times" learns, on good authority, that during the recent temporary occupation of Vilna, Bolsheviks murdered two thousand people, mainly Poles, many of the victims being ferociously tortured. Bolsheviks are now engaged in a widespread propaganda at Vilna, where numbers of demobilised soldiers are remaining. The Soviet recently assigned half a million gold roubles for propaganda in Lithuania.

STATUS OF TSARIST LEGATION IN CHINA.

EXTREMELY DELICATE SITUATION

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reed. 9-15 a.m., Sept. 24.

Peking.—The question of the status of the Tsarist Legation and Consulates in China has been brought to head by the Foreign Minister, requesting Prince Kudachoff, the Russian Minister, to resign. The latter at first refused, but subsequently notified his readiness to resign and negotiations on the subject are proceeding. The situation is extremely delicate. It is understood that China proposes provisionally to take over all Russian interests in China and to hold them in trust for Russia. The position of Russian concessions at Tientsin and Hankow will not be greatly affected except that the Chinese officials will be substituted for administrative purposes.

CHINA'S INTENTION TO TAKE OVER RUSSIAN CONCESSIONS.

PROTEST BY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reed. 9-15 a.m., Sept. 24.

Reuter's Hankow correspondent says that the British, French and American Chambers of Commerce have protested against the reported intention of China to take over the administration of the Russian concession at Hankow. It is urged that if any chance is considered desirable, any concessions involved should be placed under international control.

that this was only a case for renewal of licenses to premises which had undergone no change in size or surrounding and that, therefore, to repossess a license now for quantities that have been licensed in the past and or limiting it to 300 gallons without regard to size of the godowns and this paralysing business was altogether unreasonable.

JUDGMENT.

Messrs. Shah and Crump J. J. held that no doubt discretion must be exercised reasonably, but assuming that in the present case the refusal to renew the license was improper and unreasonable, this was no answer to a charge for keeping oil without a license. To hold otherwise would be to hold that the keeper had a license to keep, whereas he had not. They therefore confirmed the conviction. They further held that "Oil (other sorts)" covered vegetable oils irrespective of the flashing point.

"THE TIMES" ON CLAIMS OF BURMESE

MISCHIEVOUS SEPARATIST AGITATION

(REUTERS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Reed. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 22.

The "Times" in a leader says that the present proposals for constitutional reform in Burma are likely to produce the maximum of discontent among the Burmese who are not really inferior in political capacity to the bulk of the Indians. The spokesmen from the Burmese are justified in claiming that they shall not be left under tutelage, while the cultivators from Assam and the Central Provinces receive far larger political boons. The paper trusts that the Burmese will obtain a fresh hearing and not be driven from their present loyal and peaceful tendencies by official insistence upon the scheme clearly opposed to popular sentiment and it hopes that a partition scheme will not be passed.

interests of the Burmese do not lie in their unmemorial isolation but in being down. The Burmese should be giving up of their own with the British. Considerations of joint defence and co-operation and there are many other of the mischievous separatist agitation discontinued.

RESULT OF VOTING IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

M MILLERAND 695; M DELORY 69

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. 9 a.m., Sept. 26.

Paris.—Voting in the National Assembly was M. Millerand 695; M. Delory 69. There were only two candidates. The votes recorded totalled 892, of which twenty were scattered, and 103 were blank. M. Millerand received a great ovation, when he entered the Assembly which was opened by M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the Senate. The fact that the election of M. Millerand was considered a foregone conclusion, together with a very wet weather, lessened the interest in the ceremony, at which the attendance was only about half of that at the ceremony in January last.

M. CLEMENCEAU LEAVES FOR MARSEILLES.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Reed. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau has left for Marseilles en route for India.

M. CLEMENCEAU SAILS FOR INDIA

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. 9-15 a.m., Sept. 23.

Marseilles.—M. Clemenceau has sailed for India on board the Cordillere.

BOMB ON BROOKLYN STATION

DISCOVERY BY NEW YORK POLICE

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Reed. 9-15 a.m., Sept. 27.

New York.—The police discovered a bomb fuse burning on the platform of Brooklyn station on the elevated railway. The fuse was extinguished. The police consider it possible that the bomb was placed by the railway strikers.

M. MILLERAND.

ELECTED PRESIDENT BY VERSAILLES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reed. midnight, Sept. 23.

Paris.—The National Assembly at Versailles has elected M. Millerand as President of the French Republic.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL HOLLAND

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Reed. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 23.

The death of Major-General Henry William Holland is announced.

The late Major-General Henry William Holland was born in Bombay in 1825. He was the son of the late Major Henry Colson Holland of the Bombay Army. Taking his education at Cheltenham and Woolwich he soon distinguished himself in the army which he had joined in 1841, so much so that he was, step by step, created to the position of Major-General in 1877. In the same year, however, he retired from Service. He was appointed S. A. Commissioner-General in 1847 and also served in the Abyssinian War as Controller of Supply and Transport, when he was given a baronetcy. He was also a member of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT RISKS.

WANTED WHOLE-TIME PUBLIC WORKERS.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO MR. N. SINHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Replying to a letter of Mr. Nareschander Sinha, Vakil Patna High Court, regarding the suspension of practice by lawyers, Mr. Gandhi writes: I am glad you have written about lawyers. We shall never fight our way to Swaraj without taking any risks and without causing some disturbance in ordinary life. I agree with you that we lawyers have been the bete noir of the magistrate but that was when in their opinion we caused the greatest trouble. But you will see that when we ourselves abandon courts the process will not be relished by the bureaucracy. What does it matter if temporarily Sonthal Perganas and such other districts are deprived of the assistance lawyers have only just begun to render to them. I can conceive hundreds of ways of helping them without pleading their case before biased or ignorant magistrates. Lawyers to-day lead public opinion and conduct all political activity. This they do during few leisure hours they get from their tennis and billiards. I do not expect that by dividing their leisure hours between billiards and politics, lawyers will bring us substantially near Swaraj. I want at least public workers among them to be whole-timers and when that happy day comes, I promise a different outlook before the country.

"DISGRACEFUL IF TRUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—In your notes of the day under the heading "Disgraceful, if True" ("Chronicle" 25th instant) you say "Frank Johnson is in Bombay promoting an oil Company and we are informed and we sincerely hope wrongly informed—that one or two prominent Indians are interested themselves in the schemes of Frank Johnson." Why are you surprised, dear Mr. Editor? Do you think the race of Judas Iscariot has become extinct with the death of the wretch who sold his master for 30 pieces of silver. Instead of being extinct the race has multiplied and particularly in India. Judas had the grace when tormented by remorse to hang himself, but his Indian prototypes smile blandly and say that all is fair in business. To them the man who humiliates their countrymen by bringing something in the way of profits to them. Such degraded beings though driven in motors cause defilement by their touch to the body of a poor but honest man.—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.
82, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay September, 25.

"BRING OUR SOLDIERS HOME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Your thoughtful leading article under the heading of "Bring Our Soldiers Home" in to-day's "Chronicle" (25th instant) vividly recalls to the mind of every self-respecting Indian, what dirty work the Indians are compelled to perform, for adding glory to the greatest Empire in the world, and for filling up the already overflowing coffers of the oil syndicates hankering for Mosul oils. Is not this work so disgraceful that every Indian should hide his face with shame from the scornful glance of a foreigner. While he is considered unfit to protect his Motherland, he is deemed fit enough to go and slay the Arabs and other people with whom, he or his country has not the slightest shred of a quarrel. Will India be benefited if Mesopotamia is conquered? Will a certain per centage of profits accruing from the oil-wells of Mosul be allotted to India just as 25 per cent. profit has been allotted to France. The French are a worldly-wise nation. Let them accept the profit. We are a poor and thrifless nation but let us at least have the purity of the soul to decline any kind of profit resulting from the enslavement of a free people. But the idea of India receiving any profit is a hallucination. What her sons receive is a few rupees per month for acting the part of executioners. In all dependencies, the children of the self-Governing colonies like Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, are all accorded the same privileges, as the people of Great Britain, while the Indians are considered as Pharias and untouchables. Why should not then the self-Governing Colonies furnish their quotas of soldiers for subjecting countries, and adding glory to the Empire? Why should the Indians who are outlanders in their own country be enrolled and sent across the sea with the strain of Briton never, never, never, shall be slaves. But will make slaves of others. Rome fell when she employed the Goths and Vandals as her mercenaries to conquer countries, and history often repeats itself. But it seems the imperialists with their land hunger and the syndicates with their greed for oils have turned deaf to the cry of the world and between them poor India is made an accomplice even when they die into her ears "Heads we win and tails you lose."—Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.
28, Frere Road, Fort,
Bombay, September, 25.

GRIEVANCES OF LAW STUDENTS.

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this our third and last letter we have taken it upon ourselves to make a general appeal. In the first letter we put before the public a general statement of facts, and showed how far negligence can be attributed to the authorities in question; in our second we put forward definite proposals as regards the proposed hostel—and this last we are accused of idle destructive criticism—thus showing how the students themselves would offer a solution to the problem; and finally we want to make an appeal—an appeal firstly to the public at large to take an "active interest" in one more problem of the educational world, and by taking up the cause of students, do their bit in getting the wrong redressed, secondly to the Government itself, and particularly to the Education member, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, of whose sympathy and consideration we are assured, when our demands are moderate in extent and respectful in tone; and thirdly and finally, to the law-students themselves.

Is it not strange that though the Law students have felt these grievances poignantly, yet they should not have taken up this cause seriously and systematically? Who will help us if we do not "up and do" it? Can we not see that already, from the opposite side that "You, the students yourselves seem to be doing nothing and how can you expect others to help you?" Who will give you anything if you do not even ask for it?

The question naturally arises; what should the students do? Or rather, in more direct terms, and as our brothers the Law School would put it, "how do you want us to help you?"

The answer to this question again is clear and definite. That nine hundred Bachelors of Arts should be among "those that slumber" is a pitiable fact; for if so continues "verily they shall come nought!" A healthy opinion must first and immediately be cultivated; the students must regard the question independently, having due regard to the difficulties of the Government; they must realise then, once and for all, that in constitutional and prompt action lies their salvation. For this purpose and because we firmly believe in the principle of representation, they must elect a committee of some 5 students from among themselves to push this matter through. Because nothing could be further removed from the present snarlers' intention than that they should work on without the sanction and the confidence of the students themselves or that they should thrust themselves forward without being asked to do so. As for the committee, there shall be no bar to who is to be elected; that is only those who will come in who have the confidence of their brother-students. This committee may be elected either before or after the proposed meeting of the Law students.

On this meeting much will depend; we will have to pass resolutions expressing our true feelings regarding the matter; to authorize our chairman to forward the resolutions to the press and the authorities, namely, the Director of Public Instruction and the Member for Education; and to request the "powers that be," respectfully though emphatically, to look to the matter.

This then is the appeal, and this our programme; and assured as we are of our Principal's sympathetic attitude, we have only to move in systematic and constitutional manner to achieve our object. In conclusion we can only add that any suggestions from the students themselves will be most gratefully received by any of the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

ASIF A. FYZEE, P. M. BHIDE, ALANKAR

POVERTY AND STRIKE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your morning contemporary has been graciously pleased to expose its bureaucratic views by its present attitude towards the poor helpless postmen. In its leading article of the 21st inst. it has tried its best to aim a blow at the postmen. It begins with threatening us that if the postmen get a living wage, Government will be compelled to increase the postal charges or enhance the taxation. In his first place I do not know how the "Times" took up this deep fiscal question when the poor postmen asked for food and how this question did not raise itself when giving increases by hundreds to the higher officials. Secondly, I say that we would gladly pay increased postage or taxes, if such extra revenue really goes to the poor postmen. The "Times" further says that the appetite grows by what it feeds on. The poor postmen ask for a few rupees more for living and not for making merry with wines, silk and satin dresses, and revelling in motor cars and cinemas and theatres. We are paying the higher postal authorities by thousands a major portion of which surely is spent on luxuries and still they have got increases by hundreds—perhaps to pay for the increased cinema and theatrical fares and high price of petrol. When spending lakhs like this, the "Times" did not raise a word and now that the poor postmen ask for bread, it thinks of wise maxims. It complains that the postmen are aiming at the head of authority; but it is evident from the "Times" attitude that it is that which is urging the public to break the strike by starving out the postmen. I trust it will have the goodness to spare a morsel of food for the starving men. The postmen do not at all think of luxuries. They want to eat a full meal and give their wives and children full meals too. So, it is the duty of every fellow-feeling citizen to uphold the cause of the postmen and give them courage to hold on until their grievances are set right. Don't follow the advice of the "Times"—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHIZER.

MAULVI ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

TRIAL BEGINS.

Before Mr. A. McMichael, First Class Magistrate Lahore with Section 30 powers, trial began on Monday, the 20th September, of Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "Zemindar," recently arrested under the Defence of India Act, who stands charged with offences under Section 124 A, and 124 A, 1, P. C. The following is the complaint filed by Ikramul Haq, Deputy Superintendent of Police:—

1. That on or about the 14th August, 1920, the accused Zafar Ali Khan, District Attock, gave utterance to a speech in the course of which the following words or words to the following effects were spoken, namely:—

(1) We are those Mahomedans who set Mecca on fire and we faithless people shot Mahomedans for the sake of 10 or 11 rupees and after conquering our Holy Places made them over to the Christians.
(2) I, R. H. the Prince of Wales is coming to India. If Government desire that we should give him a hearty reception, it should do the following at first:—
(3) Refrain from interfering with Khilafat
(4) Evacuate Mecca, Medina, Baghdad and Jerusalem
(5) Keep Turkish Empire intact.
(6) Promise not to introduce Martial Law again.
(7) Remove Rowlatt Act.
(8) Redeem all your promises made to all Muslims.

If this is not done, remember your Government will perish.
(3) Baghdad was occupied and virgin Turkish girls were outraged. In fact the atrocities committed were horrible.
(4) We value the treaty (with Turkey) as a useless scrap of paper, which will be destroyed by us.

(5) Now the question is, what should be done under the present circumstances—it is incumbent on every Muslim to perform Hijrat.
(6) Stop sending your children to Government Schools.
(7) No one should enlist in the army.
(8) Zaidars and Lamberdars should resign their posts. You should wait for six months and see if the above-mentioned office holders comply with our wishes or not. If they fail to do so, then they are Kafirs, they should be outcasted and ex-communicated.

(9) I have heard that in Baghdad a father and son were in an Indian Army. They were fighting against the Turks, the son was killed in action. The father carried his body to Baghdad. In the way he noticed that his son's face had turned into that of a pig. Now shout that we will not join the Army.
(10) Remember that India is now Dar-ul-Harab. Our religious freedom has been snatched away from us.

2. That the said Zafar Ali on the same day and at the same place made his audience which consisted of several hundreds of people repeat after him the following word or words to the effect, namely:—
(1) Remember your Government will perish.
(2) We will not join the Army.

That the said Zafar Ali on the same occasion and in the course of the same speech gave expression to many other words and acts of like tendency.
That the said words and acts bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India and promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects and are punishable under Section 124-A and 124 A, Indian Penal Code.
That the order of the Local Government under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is attached.

It is, therefore, prayed that the accused be dealt with and punished according to law.
Dated Campbellpur, this 13th day of September 1920.
(Sd.) IKRAM-UL-HAQ,
Dy. Supdt. of Police.

"COW PRESERVATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest a note on "Cow Preservation" in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is a happy sign that Calcutta has given the lead in floating a company for the preservation of cows and the supply of milk to the citizens of that town. From the limited amount of the Capital with which the company has been started I feel that the Company will confine its activities to supplying the demands of Calcutta alone.

Since the day the Hon. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lecture in the Gaity Theatre I have been busy in organising an All-India Company under the name of "Krishna Gowshala Ltd." with a capital of 5 crores in shares of Rs. 10 each. I have been promised support by some of the leading gentlemen of Bombay and I have been successful in securing the consent of an Indian Dairy Export to join our company. Under my scheme the Company will have meadows and pasture lands near Bombay and also in the Punjab, United and Central Provinces and in the Madras Presidency. Infirm and dry cows will also be admitted to the Gowshala. Cowdung and urinal is to be used to the best advantage, in fact there will be no waste. Cattle breeding will be encouraged. Full particulars I expect to publish shortly in the form of a Prospectus which is in the course of preparation. Registration of the Company is expected to be completed in a few days. The first issue of the capital will be one crore and it is expected to be wholly underwritten. The proposed Managing Agents are so very confident of the success of the company that they offer to work without any salary or monthly allowance and they will not get any commission on the profits at least 6 per cent. I shall be glad to answer enquiries from persons who are really interested in the preservation of mother cow.—Yours, etc.

KANSHI RAM KHOSLA.

C/o. Industrial and Exchange Bank of India Ltd.

7-A, Fort Street,

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH PLANTERS.

NO ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

BURMA VALLEY CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, Sept. 25.

Both the Surma Valley Conference and the Assam Mahomedan Conference adopted resolutions refusing to vote any address to and participate in any demonstration in honour of the Viceroy when he comes to Sylhet and Cachar.

As a result of the adoption of the Non-cooperation resolution in the Assam Conference eleven intending candidates for election to the reformed Assam Council withdrew their candidature. Thirteen members of Local Boards and Municipalities resigned their seats and several students withdrew from the Local Government College and Madrasa and one Honorary Magistrate and four other gentlemen resigned their offices.

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH PLANTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

At the last day's sitting of the Surma Valley Conference held in Sylhet in Assam the Non-cooperation resolution as passed by the Congress and the Muslim League was adopted.

The Conference also adopted the following resolutions:—

"In view of the fact that Assam Administration have, in spite of repeated protests against oppressions and outrages by planters, failed to adopt effective measures to put a stop to such misdeeds and in view of the fact that Assam administration has identified itself with the interests of European merchants and planters this Conference is of opinion that complete non-violent Non-cooperation with the said merchants and planters is the only effective measure to guard against the continuance of such action and as a first step.

This Conference urges people to adopt the following programme:—
(1) to refuse to take service under European planters and merchants and gradual withdrawal of those already under such service.
(2) non-acceptance of briefs by lawyers from such planters and merchants.
(3) refusal on the part of people to grant fresh leases or to renew old ones.
(4) to abstain from attending any function in which such non-official Europeans are invited.

This Conference calls upon people (1) to oppose imperial preference and encourage trade in Indian raw materials with friendly countries outside the British Empire, (2) to boycott all articles of luxury imported from the United Kingdom and restrict use of other foreign goods within such limits as insufficiency of indigenous production imperatively necessitates, (3) to withdraw all Indian money so far as possible from British banks in India and patronise for the purposes of foreign trade non-British banks (4) to start trade unions with a view to organisation and education of Indian labouring classes of their rights and liberties, (5) to gradually withdraw Indian labour from all industrial concerns supported by British management, (6) to demand immediate repeal of all legislation dealing with labour in India which militates against elementary freedom of man in regard to disposal of his labour, and (7) to organise home industries in every village with a view to meet essential necessities of life.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, replying to the Government's enquiry on labour hours and conditions, expresses the opinion that in Burma, conditions are happier than in most other countries and no drastic change in established industries seems to be needed. While noting with satisfaction the adoption of sixty-hours-a-week principle, with elasticity, in local application, the Chamber urges that the revision of factory hours be treated as a matter exclusively for provincial Governments to deal with, as being the best qualified to determine what is locally needed.

Under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar will deliver addresses for and against the boycott of Councils at Gokhale Hall on Tuesday next with Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer in the chair. There will be no discussion after the addresses, but the public will thus have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case.

Insurance with Indian Companies such as the "Jupiter, All-India, New India" and etc., whereby they will be supporting in one way the cause of Non-Co-operation.—Yours, etc.

IN DHARWAR.

Mr. Vital Rao Joshi, Secretary, Congress Committee, Dharwar wires under date September 24:—

The Dharwar District Congress Committee resolved carrying on strong agitation throughout the district regarding council boycott and abstaining from voting. Strong working parties are formed for active propaganda. Nationalist leaders are unanimous.
Messrs. Honnappurmath, Kargadri, Desai Dixit and Joshi has withdrawn candidature.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN BELGAUM.

GOVT. PLEADER OF BAILLONAL RESIGNS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Sept. 24.

The Non-cooperation propaganda proceeds apace in the Belgaum district. Mr. Chhapkane of Sangli addressed mass meetings at Belgaum, and Khanapur, Messrs. Gangadharrao, Majli, Joshi and Kargappkar addressed huge meetings at Belgaum, Khanapur, and Pachhapur. Mahamad Hussainsheh lectured at Pachhapur and Belgaum.
Mr. Raghuvendrarao Jidadhuli of Bailhongal resigned Government leadership and is nominated seat on the municipality.
Mr. Beknalkar of Bailhongal resigned the honorary magistracy.

NON-CO-OPERATION.
To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Your readers are all aware about the resolution on Non-Co-operation which was passed in the recent extra sitting of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta and in support of the resolution I should like to suggest that all Indians should henceforth place their In-

EMPLOYEES OF STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS.

DETAILS OF PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 24.

Details of the State-aided Provident Funds Scheme for the benefit of employees of State-aided schools, which was sanctioned by the Government of Mysore on the recommendation of Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education in the State, are published. This is the first of its kind, at any rate in India, and will considerably help teachers of these schools to make provision after retirement for themselves and their families. The Inspector-General of Education proposes that the scheme may be immediately introduced in institutions managed by incorporated agencies and missionary bodies, or registered trusts which have funds of their own to contribute towards the necessary subscriptions due from management. The Government's share of contribution to the fund on the introduction of the scheme as above is estimated at rupees 4,828 annas 8 p per annum and the Inspector-General recommends that the scale of expenditure of schools varies from month to month and as sufficient provision has to be made for yearly expansion, a sum of Rs. 10,000 may be provided in future budget for the purpose.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The following Bill is published under Rule 25 (5) of the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay:—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1920.
2. For clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 60 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) In respect of the lands referred to as the Flats, specified in Schedule C as plots 1 (a) 1 (b), 1 (c) and 1 (d), the Board shall, subject to the power of resumption reserved by sub-section (7), set apart plot 1 (a) as an open space and may at any time lay out the said plot as a recreation ground or park for the free use of the public; and may, subject to the aforesaid power of resumption, at any time lay out the whole or any part or parts of plots 1 (b), 1 (c) and 1 (d) as recreation grounds or parks for the free use of the public, or appropriate the whole or any part of the said plots to building purposes."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.
The purpose of the amendment is to allow of certain lands, appropriated hitherto as open spaces, to be used as open spaces or for building purposes; provision has been made in the neighbourhood for a public park and the reservation of these lands as open spaces is no longer required.

GOVT. ENQUIRY ON LABOUR.

BURMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S REPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 25.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, replying to the Government's enquiry on labour hours and conditions, expresses the opinion that in Burma, conditions are happier than in most other countries and no drastic change in established industries seems to be needed. While noting with satisfaction the adoption of sixty-hours-a-week principle, with elasticity, in local application, the Chamber urges that the revision of factory hours be treated as a matter exclusively for provincial Governments to deal with, as being the best qualified to determine what is locally needed.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

September, 14.

ADDRESSES FOR AND AGAINST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar will deliver addresses for and against the boycott of Councils at Gokhale Hall on Tuesday next with Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaragava Iyer in the chair. There will be no discussion after the addresses, but the public will thus have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN SINDH.

ARBITRATION COURT AT SUKKUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sindh), Sept. 22.

Messrs. Virumal and Kishindas who were standing as candidates for Bombay Council from the Western Sind constituency have, owing to the decision of the Congress to draw their candidature. A few other candidates, however, still remain in this constituency. A board of private arbitration has been formed at Sukkur to settle disputes between landlords and tenants.

A public lecture was delivered at Hyderabad (Sindh) on the "Special Congress" on the 21st instant. Doctor Choithram and Messrs. Sheikh Abdul Majid and Jairamdas Messrs. drew their candidature. A few other candidates, however, still remain in this constituency. A board of private arbitration has been formed at Sukkur to settle disputes between landlords and tenants.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25.
S S Morea, Garwood, London.
S S Warla, Holmer, Busrah.
S S Siam Maru, 2325 tons, Captain S. Kondo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
S S Luzon Maru, 2311 tons, Captain Y. Ishikawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
S S Homefield, 2303 tons, Captain C. Warden, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.
S S Anushan, 3095 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26.
S S Flaminian, 2067 tons, Captain J. A. Singleton, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busrah, with ballast.
S S Kumari Hanu, 2067 tons, Captain J. A. Singleton, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busrah, with ballast.
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VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 25th Sept. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Nagpur .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
N F .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
G. Kalpan .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
S S Siam Maru, 2325 tons, Captain S. Kondo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
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II RBOUR WALL.
Juba .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
Marnaga .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
Oporto .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Napier .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
2 Siam Maru, 2325 tons, Captain S. Kondo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
3 Luzon Maru, 2311 tons, Captain Y. Ishikawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
4 Homefield, 2303 tons, Captain C. Warden, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.
5 Anushan, 3095 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.

ALEXANDRIA DOCK.
1 Chalka .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
2 Calcutta .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
3 Nerbadda .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
4 Siam Maru, 2325 tons, Captain S. Kondo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
5 Luzon Maru, 2311 tons, Captain Y. Ishikawa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, etc.
6 Homefield, 2303 tons, Captain C. Warden, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.
7 Anushan, 3095 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and 438 passengers.

1 Chalka .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
2 Calcutta .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
3 Nerbadda .. N F .. N F .. A I & C Co
4 Siam

POONA RACES.

LAST DAY OF MEETING.

WILLIAM THE BEAU WINS ST. LEGER PLATE.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The Poona races proper were brought to a close yesterday with the holding of the 3rd day of the 2nd Meeting of the Big races. A large attendance was present and the weather was cool and clear. The card of 8 events was very interesting and speculation was keen. The enjoyment of the afternoon was somewhat marred when it was learnt that the popular jockey, J. R. Flynn, was injured in falling from Mangle. The features of yesterday's racing were Huxley's splendid riding and the frequent bad starts that again spoilt the chances of some candidates in the big events. Brown rode and won on Dartmoor.

The first two divisions of the Warwick Plate were the first events on the programme. The first division was won by Margaret Joyce who was a hot favourite as she won the 2nd Division of the Elgin Plate hands down on Saturday last. Eager To again has to be contented with second honours—Rogasso.

The other division was won by Mossley who beat Miss Goodenough by $\frac{1}{2}$ a length. Bell Voyagense crept in third place although she was ridden by W. Huxley. The handicapper has well found out the weight that will stay her in this class.

Anaiza started a hot favourite in the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw's Plate. In the absence of Karikata, Cessation was well inquired after. Union Jack, Ferry Boat, Winning Post and Hakum had many followers. It is clear now that most of these Arab horses have had enough of racing and many of them required a respite after their excursions in the mud this season.

Sugar Cane won the Sirur Plate as was expected though Discarded made him run for all he was worth. Discarded is showing himself a worthy brother of Maiden Palm.

Although First Flier, Gacomi and Mademoiselle Foch were well fancied in the St. Leger Plate, William the Beau, the winner of this race last year, attracted more attention than the rest, despite the fact that only two days before he won a mile race. This horse in spite of his decent weight, had the advantage of having had few races this season compared with the other candidates in the field. He won comfortably from Breandon, while Gacomi the hope of many and Mademoiselle Foch did not secure place. William the Beau showed himself a good stayer. He is a good handicapper horse.

Mr. Goudass's Colours were again to the fore in the Eclipse Plate and the Northcote Plate, the two events that followed the St. Leger. His Camberley, under the able guidance of Purtoosingh, beat his nearest rival, while Antic never let his numerous supporters in suspense, so cleverly was he handled by that capable horseman, W. Huxley. Mr. M. Goudass is to be congratulated for winning the three most important events of the day. As we have said before, he deserves all his success on the Turf as he is one of its greatest supporters here and elsewhere. Poignant has not been given a chance of winning a single race this season; the handicapper has been far from being a little lenient with him which is a pity as he is a game animal.

The Kirkee Plate brought the proceedings to a close. In this race Dartmoor and Waterloo enamoured the bulk of supporters, though Golsan, Four Aces, Tit Bits and Resident were by no means neglected. Under the clever horsemanship of Bunty Brown, who, by the way, has sufficiently recovered from his injury to ride yesterday, Dartmoor won pulling up from Resident. The Champion newly landed Arab Waterloo was not bad third in this race.

Our sporting readers must have read with interest the article on "Racing in Western India, by a new comer," which appeared in our last Sunday issue. In reference to this I would like to make the following comments:—New comer is not quite correct in saying that all newspapers here are afraid of criticizing the shortcomings of the Turf Club, through fear of losing the favours of that august body. This, at any rate, cannot be said of this paper. If he were here last year he would have known that we never lost an opportunity of noticing such shortcomings. The late handicapper, for instance, came in for a severe but just criticism in these columns, on facts that could not be denied by the Turf Club. Even now they are still smarting under its severity to judge by their sullenness. This, as everybody knows, created quite a sensation, and we had the satisfaction of seeing a number of European and Indian sportsmen fully acquiescing in our views. The case of the Indian trainer, Goolam Ali, on account of his arbitrary manner in which he was summarily dismissed by the stewards, was no less sensational. The paper was the only one that had taken it up. "The Chronicle" fought against the expulsion of the bookmakers, and the demoralizing effect of the totalizators and the bucket shops.

Everybody knows that "The Chronicle" no longer enjoys the favours of the Turf Club, which consisted of their rare advertisement in these columns and a season complimentary ticket. They could not stand our outspoken and honest criticism. Like all autocratic bodies they sincerely dislike criticism. As this paper is perfectly indifferent to their frowns or favours, and only smiles at their unsparring and petty manner of meeting honest attacks, New Comer may rest assured that we can always be depended upon to do our duty to the public, who, after all, are the real patrons of the Turf here.

New Comer is, of course, quite right about the bad starting which is one of the worst features of racing here. But what is the use of grouching over this; the starter is, himself, one of the "bosses" of the show and as the happy family get on well together, it is better to leave this matter alone. "Les loups ne se mangent pas entre eux" is a true saying.

It is the fashion in India to have military officers in every function. Not only that they are regarded as omnipotent and omniscient, but they are also very ornamental which, in the East, always creates great effect.

I do not think it can be said that the jockeys who at present ride here are "swanks". Some time ago we did have some real swanks among the riding fraternity who were very popular at Green's, etc. These, it will be remembered, besides representing the smartest and latest fashion in men's wear, were always surrounded by a host of questionable satellites. This was in the glorious days when the stewards were as vigilant as blind mice. Very often in those days matters racing were pre-arranged over copious pegs of whisky.

His many sporting friends will be sorry to hear of the premature death of Mr. Abdul Aziz Suleman, son of Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed of Bellasis Road, Byculla. Mr. Aziz, who is deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends, was a sporting gentleman in every sense of the word. He was very popular on the Turf. His father was a steward of the W. I. T. C. for many years. Great sympathy is felt for his sorrowing family in their sad bereavement.

Details:—
THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE, 8-1, Townsend.
Mr. N. Begumohamed's EAGER TO, 8-7, Morris.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's GOLD REEF, 8-2, J. J. Meeking.
Mr. A. S. Foz's LARRY QUINN, 7-4, Stokes.
Also ran:—Moldavia 9-10, Japanese Pine 8-12, St. Agnes Eve 8-5, King's Head 8-2, Nerissa 7-12, South Star 7-8, Serbia 7-7, Another Night 7-5, Loloi 7-1, Look Ahead 6-13.
Did not run:—Discussion, Mirabelle, Simon Grab, Beggar Prince, Sandra, Smoke Wreath.

The race:—From a level start Margaret Joyce shot out, followed by Larry Quinn, Gold Reef and Eager To. She kept in front all the way and was first to cross the straight. Eager To challenged near, but could make no impression on her and she lasted to win by length 4 lengths and 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.
Favourites:—Margaret Joyce and Eager To.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27-8; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 22-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.
Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY, 8-6, J. Flynn.
Mr. Kelo's MISS GOODENOUGH, 7-12, McPherson.
Captain P. Bouvet's BELLE VOYAGEUSE, 11-9, Huxley.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's JAPOT, 8-12, Purtoosingh.
Also ran:—Footman 8-10, Gentle Saxon 8-6, Genevieve 8-7, Try All 8-6, Lucky Queen 8-6, Fine Trout 8-1, Mynden 8-1, Cork Glass 7-12, Troop Leader 7-12, Bagazzo 7-1.
Did not run:—Royal Jewel, Golden Stream, Millmount, May Lass, Limehouse Light, Whit Week.

The race:—Most of the horses were left the start, Cork Glass and Fine Trout managed to get away and these two established lead till the bend, Miss Goodenough and Mossley closed on them and the latter drew on in the straight and going on the outside passed the leaders and came in an easy winner by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Time:—1 min. 18 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.
Favourites:—Cork Glass.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66-8; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 36-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 25.
Trainer:—T. Ferguson Jnr.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 8-12, Orrell.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MANDIL, 9-0, Rui.
The Uvaraj of Kolhapur's ANAIZA, 9-0, Brown.
Mr. Dawoodbhai Nensay's CESSATION, 8-13, Townsend.
Also ran:—Kayid 8-12, Hakum 8-0, Dictate 8-12, Union Jack 8-0, Ferry Boat 8-3, Winning Post 8-0, Shahzada 7-12, Taj 7-8, Chieftain 7-8, Excelsior 7-0.
Did not run:—Karikata, Zaheir.

The race:—This start was a fairly good one and Cessation and Excelsior followed by Man H. were first to get away. Cessation and Excelsior gave up at the bend and Tipster began to show up. Though Mandil challenged hard, Tipster was never troubled and won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 55 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.
Favourite:—Anaiza.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 138; Places Rs. 46, Rs. 33 and Rs. 20-8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 120-8; Places

Rs. 24-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 11-8.
Trainer:—D. Greenhaigh Sna.
THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.
Mr. Pine's SUGAR CANE, 9-1, Rui.
Mr. A. Hoy's DISCARDED, 8-12, Camberley.
Mr. Pine's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 7-7, Harrison.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 8-12, Orrell.
Also ran:—Steel Blue 8-10, Black Stone 8-8, Maple 8-4, Kestrel II 7-2, Toddy 7-0, Black Friar 7-1, Submarine 7-1.
Maple (J. R. Flynn) fell second.

The race:—From an indifferent start Kestrel II and Mountain Apple showed the way to Sugar Cane and Tipster and Maple was seen to dislodge his rider. Sugar Cane came in without interference till the middle of the straight, where Discarded challenged. But Sugar Cane stayed out to win by $\frac{1}{2}$ neck, length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 47 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.
Favourite:—Steel Blue.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32-8; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 33.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.
THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. M. Goudass's WILLIAM THE BEAU, 9-2, W. Huxley.
Mr. Frank's BRENDAN, 7-13, Orrell.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's THUNDER, 8-0, Stokes.
Mr. Pine's DERISINGHAM, 8-10, Harrison.
Also ran:—First Flier 9-0, Mademoiselle Foch 8-4, Treddle 7-12, Giacomo 7-5.

The race:—They started well in the distance when Brendan led First Flier, Thunder and Treddle. The latter passed them and William the Beau was last. They practically ran in this order till the 2nd enclosure where William the Beau put in a strong run and overtook the leaders passing them and won easily by 1 length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length.

Time:—2 mins. 53 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.
Favourite:—William the Beau.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 38.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18-8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Mr. M. Goudass's CAMBERLEY, 8-8, Purtoosingh.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooh Behar's NOUTBUVEL, 8-12, Harrison.
Mr. F. M. Garsa's DORANIA, 8-0, Northmote.
Messrs. A. S. Moloboy and Pine's SETH, 8-4, Harrison.
Also ran:—Poignant 9-4, Quarryman 9-2, Waynate 7-8, Verge 9-1, Woorali 8-5, Black Walnut 7-11.

The race:—From a straggling start Noutbuvel and Camberley led all the way and the latter won by a good margin. Camberley outstayed the vigorous challenge of Noutbuvel and won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 3 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.
Favourites:—Verge and Cesset.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 47, Rs. 17 and Rs. 96.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 15-8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 33.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goudass's ANTIC, 8-12, W. Huxley.
Mr. Kelo's WE TWO, 9-8, McPherson.
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H, 7-12, Lambert.
Mr. Humble's CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, 8-8, Townsend.
Also ran:—Red Quill 9-4, The Square 9-2, On Leave 9-1, Penny Pie 8-9, Dori 8-7, Anthracite 8-0.
Did not run:—Cyanite, Mimi.

The race:—From another wretched start in which The Square was left and Christmas Holiday was first to get away with We Two and Johnnie H in close attendance, the field ran in this order till the bend where Christmas Holiday was done with Antic who was lying dead near home. He won comfortably by length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 44 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.
Favourites:—Christmas Holiday and Antic.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 25-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 9-8.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.
The Uvaraj of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR, 9-2, Brown.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 8-12, Purtoosingh.
The Uvaraj of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 7-12, Lambert.
Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 8-13, Purtoosingh.
Also ran:—Khundil 9-4, Andolis 7-12, Dublin 7-8, Four Aces 8-6, Grey Renard 7-4, Defender 5-3, Tit Bits 8-0, Golsan 7-6, Aladdin 7-3.

The race:—From a good start, Defender showed the way to Resident and Waterloo, at the turn Defender retired and Waterloo assumed the lead, closely pursued by Resident. Resident then got the advantage and entered the straight first, near home Dartmoor came with a strong rush and snatched the race by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, head.

Time:—1 min. 9 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.
Favourites:—Khundil and Four Aces.
First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 26-8, Rs. 29-8 and Rs. 23.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8; Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9-8.
Trainer:—Byramji Rustomji.

RACING IN WESTERN INDIA.

FURTHER IMPRESSIONS.

BY A NEW-COMER.

In continuation of the notes appearing in your issue of the 19th instant, I notice that a horse called Treddle, belonging to a person whom I am told is a persona grata with the racing authorities, had been transferred to the 1st Division; but I cannot understand from a racing standpoint how this promotion was justified, as he last outing and win was with 9st, only, and he just managed to beat Mimi Lal, 2nd Division, carrying 8-13, by a head. We find a horse called We Two still figuring in the 2nd Division, and Treddle in his previous run, carrying 9-2, badly beaten by Red Quill, carrying 9st., Red Quill also being in the 2nd Division. What could have induced the racing authorities to transfer Treddle when Mimi Lal, We Two and Red Quill were not deemed worthy of promotion? Was it because the Western India Stakes, with the tempting prize of Rs. 20,000 for horses in the 1st Division, was believed to be a good thing for him, and hence he was hastily transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division? The same Treddle with others of his stable appears within a few days under the names of three different trainers, namely, F. W. Fletcher, J. H. Crawford and Shaikh Ismail; and surely a world's record for the Turf. But perhaps some of your racing authorities might be able to cite an instance beating the above, and if so could he kindly oblige through the press?

A well-known racing expert was recently overheard by the writer commenting on matters racing, and the point that struck me during the conversation was the manner in which the framing of races was criticized. I will now try to explain a part of what I overheard and will refer to the programme of the Bombay Extras of 1919-20 and Bombay Bils Meeting 1920. Vide the programme 1 to 11 Extra Meetings pages 13 and 14 and Programme Big Races pages 7 and 8. We find here that the very worst of the second-class ponies is eligible to run in or on spoils by entering for handicap purposes the chances of best class of Arabs; and a pony, say for instance, Bayonet or similar quib can be handicapped and can select to run from all the races in the programme, namely:—5 Races for 1st and 2nd Divisions, 6 Races for Arabs in the 2nd Divisions, 3 Races for Arab 1st and 2nd Division and 5 Races for Arab Ponies 2nd Division, and can also enter, if he wishes for every race, namely, 10 in all provided for Arabs throughout the Big Meeting. That is to say, 29 races are open to a second class pony, but a Dartmoor or Anaiza can select from 16 only, and a Collingwood from 10 only, with the possibility of his being able to run with any luck at all in 3 only, namely, in the so-called terms races, carrying 9-11 and at the mercy of the handicapper in a Cup race with perhaps 10-5 on his back. Is this encouraging class?

And he noted that not one genuine terms race for Arabs is provided throughout the year. If the Club can give Bombay a few chances on or about the 9st. mark, why not give the Arab champion a chance of earning his corn bill? Surely what is sauce for the English goose is also sauce for the Arab gander. Handicapping on the above basis where a Bayonet has to be handicapped with a Collingwood throughout the season, is very difficult, and we may yet find Collingwood at 12-7, Bayonet or similar 7st, because Jockeys are not available at 5. Such is the logical reasoning of the Turf authorities. Far too many races are being provided for old class English horses and quality here is becoming dangerous as were the 3rd class Arabs a year or two ago. Surely special races should be provided for a Kit Grey Leg and similar. It is to be hoped that before the Bombay prospectus is issued some consideration will be given to the framing of races in accordance with racing requirements and racing knowledge, instead of as appears most probable the reprinting of books by changing dates only.

THE MORALS OF RACING.
HORSES WHO DO NOT TRY.
A correspondent sends us the following extract and enquires how much of all that is written here applies to Poona and Bombay racing:—

There is always a period which follows the Sussex Fourtnight when our racing becomes temporarily unimportant. At the same time meetings become more numerous and winners—so far as the general public are concerned more difficult to find.

It has always been the case that there are more non-triers in August than during any other months of the season under Jockey Club Rules. Certain owners and trainers are waiting for the Nurseries with their two-year olds, and the smaller handicaps with their older animals which are to be found during the last two months of the season when fields will be large and markets more open. A "job" in August with the weak markets which always prevail during that month are too easily spotted and the price destroyed. The result is that although fields recently have been up to the average numerically, there have been an enormous number of runners who were not trying at all. In many cases it has been only too obvious that the horse was running only for experience and that he was not expected to run even into a place. In many cases earlier form worked out most incorrectly and in other cases later running will show that these performances were ridiculous. Those of us who are racing regularly know well the signs of such animals in the market and the regular racegoer is seldom badly hurt financially by such runners. But the casual racegoer of whom there are more in August owing to holidays than at any other period of the year is often a bad loser over such horses. The stay at home backer is also hopelessly handicapped, and it is at such times that many bookmakers have their best time of the year it is the months of "mugs" money.

And during all this time nothing is done or said by the authorities. People are not even asked to explain the running of these horses and stewards would appear to be blind in each eye. When too, an objection is lodged stewards cannot always be found to go into the case, and when they are found they do not always call for the evidence of an important witness. There was such case of at Windsor last week. A jockey objected to the winner for crossing early in the race. Surely an important witness was the starter, yet he was not called upon to say what he knew about the complaint. Nor for a time could the stewards be found who would go into the case. One appreciates fully the fact that stewards have holidays, and that now that the London season is over they wish to be away from racing and unimportant London meetings but so long as they are stewards they ought to be available during and after each race. The time is surely coming when there will be stipendiary stewards as well as the men who now act in an honorary capacity. At present much of the work or rather the absence of the work, of many of our stewards is most unsatisfactory.

That which I am going to write now is in no way personal. We are fully convinced that our stewards are very honourable men who do the best they can for the sport and against whom no breath suspicion which was grounded on fact has ever been fairly breathed. Many of our stewards are however regular backers of horses. They are not strictly professional backers, but they are amateur professionals. They are always doing it, and in many cases their lead in the ring is quickly followed. They are not amateur "punters." The stewards who bet in this way are well known to all who go racing regularly and it is conceivable that they may be placed in an awkward position. We do not suggest for one moment that they ever have taken or would take advantage of their place as a steward to act in any way that was not right, but they ought never to be placed in such a position for the Turf is popular with men of low morals who will talk and who, strange to say, are often believed. Stipendiary stewards who are not allowed to bet are badly needed. Very little of a race can be seen perfectly from the stewards box on most courses. Stewards are wanted at the start, and at each corner and in places where the jockeys will least expect to find them.

To return to horses who do not try because they are not allowed to do so. Is it moral or is it immoral? Strictly speaking it is most immoral, and yet in some cases can be defended. It is immoral that the to suppose that a two-year old will run his best the first time he comes out, but yet Morton can and does win the first time he runs a two-year-old and so used Sievier to do. So it can be done but then the market destroyed future running. And so it is often when a young horse has been run down the field on several occasions for all the heads are waiting for him. This is always such a mood question that really do not know the correct answer. After all we generally know when a horse is trying and when it is not; that is our own fault if we lose over it and such honourable men as Lambton and Taylor run horses before they are fully wound up that it is not for me to say what is honourable and what is not. What I do say however is that lately a number of horses have been out for an exercise gallop, hoping that the handicapper will take their running as serious and yet a cordial when a nice little handicap comes along in about a month's time. That is very distinctly dishonourable and we may expect the hanging of a "small man" very shortly to encourage the others.—"The Times."

STAKE MONEY HELD UP.
A special correspondent of the "Evening News," writing from Sydney, states that Felton, who lost the race with Ernest Barry for the world's sculling championship on the Parramatta on 11th mail week, has made a formal protest, through his solicitor, against the payment of the stake on the ground that he though his claim for a foul had been upheld, and he therefore ceased making a further effort. The stakeholder, acting on legal advice, is withholding payment of the stake money in the meantime. The foul occurred as the men were approaching the mile and a half post. Both were in neutral water, and Barry drove the nose of his boat under Felton's outrigger. Felton immediately claimed a foul, as did Barry a second later. Beach, the umpire, overruled both claims and ordered both men to row on. Accounts state that it was through Felton slowing suddenly that the foul occurred.

NEW ELECTRIC COMPANY.
An Electric Supply Company has been started in Hyderabad Sind. The registered capital is 10 lakhs, and the issued capital will be 6 lakhs. There are some 13 directors with the president of the Municipality Mr. Bulchand Dayaram as chairman. Mr. P. B. Advani M.Sc. (Manchester), of the Metropolitan Electrical Vickers Ltd., is the Consulting Engineer. The enterprise is purely Indian.
Nothing has again been heard of the spinning and weaving factory (capital 50 lakhs) which was proposed to be started some time ago. Part of the capital was said to have been subscribed. It is a peculiar feature of this enterprise that the Sadhu (religious head) at Sadhela an island near Sukkur, where there is a well known and largely frequented shrine: is the prime mover.
In Karachi several oil mill concerns are said to be in contemplation, and a glass factory is in the course of being constructed.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

JODHPUR WINS THE CHALLENGE CUP.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 24.

The weather fortunately did not interfere with the final game in the Poona Open Polo Tournament. There were ominous signs of the approaching storm this afternoon, but spite of this a large gathering turned out to witness what proved to be a most interesting and exciting game. The teams were the Jodhpur State who had easily accounted for the 18th Hussars in first match and the 30th Lancers. The latter from the start began to press the Jodhpur who however were able to avert disaster through two chukkers. At length the excellent team work of the Lancers prevailed in the third period and Wilson scored twice in succession mainly through the fine play of Yassin Khan and Law. Jodhpur now tried hard to break through and a couple of penalties gave them fine opening, but Law saved brilliantly in front of goal. In the last chukker the Lancer's good combined game added a third goal to the tournament by 3 goals to Jodhpur's nil. At the conclusion of the game Lady Marshall presented the handsome Challenge Cup to the winners and four other cups to the members of the winning team.

The teams were:—
Jodhpur:—Thakur Bhur Singh, Rao Raja Kasar Hamut Singh, Thakur Prithi Singh and Thakur Ram Singh.
30th Lancers:—Mr. Wilson, Jenadar Mahomed Tmassin Khan, Major Walker and back Captain Law.
Umpires:—Col. Bremner and Captain No theselle.

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APPOINTMENT OF PRINCIPAL

WHOSE VOICE MUST PREVAIL?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

A rather important event in the history of the D. J. Sind College is going to happen, in so far that an attempt is sought to be made by the Commissioner-in-Chief, who is president of the College Board, to get Mr. Marris appointed Principal without consulting with the Board. A circular was sent round asking the opinion of members. Some of the members have however, expressed their opinion in favour of Mr. Marris, the present Acting Principal. One of the members has gone further and asked that a meeting be called to discuss the matter. He has given notice of moving a proposition to the effect that the rules be amended so as to enable the Board to appoint the Principal of its own choice whether or not he be a member of the D. J. S. At present the rules require the appointment to be made by Government in consultation with the Board, from among members of the I.E.S. The power to appoint a Principal was wrested from the board by the tactics of a former Principal and Secretary, at a time when a number of members had left for the Delhi durbar (1911) and some six members (a mere quorum) were present, five being Europeans and one Indian. It will be noted that a number of members representing the Local Boards are Zemindars and would be amenable to official influence. It, therefore, remains to be seen how the proposal to oppose the Commissioner in his attempt to carry things in a hurry is going to succeed.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishnu Das has issued an appeal to the electorate for the Legislative Assembly for votes. The manifesto covers only some ten lines of printed matter, and generally points out that the services of the candidate on the provincial council and in the Karachi Municipality, of which he has been president for a number of years and on the Congress and conferences are too well known to you to need recounting. One of the voters has challenged this statement in a letter published in the press, referring the honourable gentleman to instances of his past career, and also putting it on the ground of the Congress decision to boycott the Council. He has therefore refused his vote. Mr. Wadhwan Vadhwan has also issued his appeal for the provincial council in about a dozen lines of printed matter. He refers generally to his services for the Karachi Municipality, and says that his past history as a citizen of Karachi is a guarantee that he would be a fair and independent critic of Government measures. It may be pointed out that Mr. Wadhwan is not a Congressman. Messrs. Virumal Begraj and Kishindas Jhamrai have withdrawn their candidature from the West non-Muslim seat. Mr. Gulam Husain Kassam has declared himself for Karachi; and a manifesto signed by some Mahomedans from the Hyderabad district for the candidature of Syad Kamil Shah has been issued. Some of the senators seem to have better part in the Khilafat movement.

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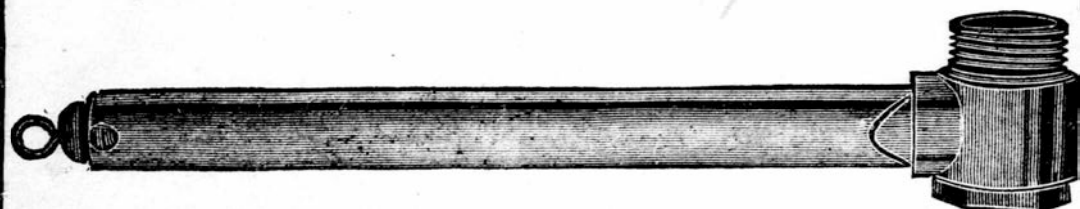
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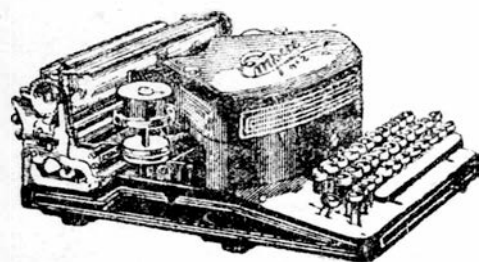
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cooking guaranteed
Backs 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

INDIA'S FUTURE.

"The Political Future of India" by Lajpat Rai. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York.

Mr. Huebsch is the publisher of a series of "books that point to a better day". Among the contributors to this series are well known authorities like Arthur Henderson, Sidney Webb, and Marion Phillips. No one can speak with greater authority on the aspirations of Indian Nationalists than Mr. Lajpat Rai and the publisher was fortunate in securing the services of so able, and clear, and at the same time representative a writer on the future of India. The book is introduced to American readers with the advice: "If peace has not cooled your democratic ardour, read this book and learn that there is still an outlet for your passion."

As Indian Nationalists have now decided upon non-cooperation as the first step in the attainment of Swarajya, it may be well to explain that in June 1919, when this book was published, Mr. Lajpat Rai strongly advised them to cooperate with Government. He asked them to remember the essentially conservative character of British opinion and said that "Nationalists of all classes and all shades of opinion should give their best thought to the consideration of the problem (of introducing responsible Government) in a spirit of construction and co-operation, as distinguished from mere fault-finding." A condition, however, was attached to this duty, namely, that "the spirit of Mr. Montagu's announcement in Parliament is translated into deeds." At the outset Mr. Lajpat Rai objects to the announcement being visited by two faults. He insisted that the British Government must judge the time and measure of each advance in India, while all other races were declared entitled to self-determination. It added that the Government must be guided by "the cooperation received from those upon whom new opportunities would be conferred," and in Mr. Lajpat Rai's opinion, it therefore breached "the spirit of automatic bluster and racial swagger" which was out of place in such a document. Notwithstanding the initial mistake, the Government was not to be denied cooperation if the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals were satisfactory. Mr. Lajpat Rai therefore examines these proposals and shows how far they fall short of the Nationalistic expectations. Since the publication of the book many events have happened, and a fresh edition will be required to explain the position taken up by the Nationalists.

Mr. Lajpat Rai does not confine his attention to the machinery of Government and the privileges of Indians in the Legislative Councils and the civil services, in the army and the navy. He takes a comprehensive view of the Indian problem, and declares that "the end is freedom to live according to our own conception of what life should be, to pursue our own ideals, to develop our own civilisation." Therefore he compares Western civilisation with Indian, depicts the effect produced by the one upon the other, and suggests what the future ought to be. He thinks that the civilisation of Europe is dying and must die, that the existing social order of Europe is "vicious, immoral, worm-eaten." On the half of Indians he declares that "we will not be a party to any scheme which shall add to the powers of the capitalist and the landlord and will introduce and accentuate the evils of the existing industrial civilisation into our beloved country." This may sound like the language of a revolutionary, but apart from the soundness of the ideal itself, we must remember that Mr. Lajpat Rai was writing largely for the democratic readers and the labour agitators of the West. In India at least so we speak of a revolutionary party, I've program is not economic reform. But Mr. Lajpat Rai insists that the causes of the revolutionary movement are essentially economic, and that fiscal autonomy granted to Indians will do much to remove them. He also deplors that village communities have been destroyed; common lands have been divided; prices and rents have risen; the money lender has come to occupy a more prominent position than before; and various other changes have taken place. Whether the revolutionary party expects to set everything right, is not at all clear. One can easily believe that repressive legislation cannot silence the party. It may be that a moderating influence may be exercised on young minds if experienced leaders are allowed to talk frankly and freely to the impetuous and the impressionable, but Mr. Lajpat Rai protests that the elders, however moderate they may be, are suspected and shadowed, and young patriots pursue their own paths without guidance.

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

"Tales Retold of Celebrities and Others" by Sir Hastings D'Oyly, Bart. Published by John Lane, London.

Sir Hastings D'Oyly came to India as Civil Servant in 1858, when the mutiny had not yet ceased. His father was also in India and had been brought up by Warren Hastings. Thus his tales refer to interesting and stirring times, and he has a charming way of telling them. He quotes his father's testimony to the effect that the first Governor-General of India was "an upright, truthful, and God-fearing man." Warren Hastings was certainly a scholar, who could translate Latin into English verse,

like to keep anything which they have found to be good, like us, Orientals. They do not want change to the same extent as the Americans do.

The English and the Americans are morally more honest than the French, but the latter are more honest intellectually than the former. The result is, that the French never keep any ideas vague. They will leave nothing unexamined, not even the most sacred or mystical notions or ideals. This realism of theirs, so repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon races, is in some ways akin to ours. We Indians, are more realistic in the vital affairs and processes of life. It may be beautiful to keep hazy notions about certain of life's realities, but we prefer to face facts and thus destroy many vague, idealistically beautiful dreams.

V. B. M.

THE VIHARAS AND PAINTING AT AJANTA.

BYS. I. H.

The Viharas at Ajanta are full of interest and they afford the student an opportunity of studying the method of life adopted by the old Buddhist monks who lived here. The word vihara is used to designate a monastic establishment, and it consists, generally, of a court of hall surrounded with cells. If we read the accounts written by the ancient Buddhist travellers from China, we shall find many accounts of the monasteries they visited, but, while they were not always exact in their details, they give us some idea of the type of monastery that was then to be found in various parts of India. It was not unnatural that they should turn to the rocks in order to carve out viharas suitable for their purpose, and build in the near vicinity the chaitya halls for worship. Without attempting to describe in detail the many viharas in the Ajanta group, we may draw attention to several of the most interesting.

Cave No. 1 is a Vihara, and is assigned by Dr. Burgess to the seventh century. On the facade of the cave there are many sculptured elephants, and on the south side there is a portico on which a representation of a wild buffalo, hunt has been carved. The great hall is 64 feet square, and has 20 pillars. In this cave there are remains of several paintings which are a feature of the caves at Ajanta. I will return to the subject of the paintings here later. In this cave there are several interesting pictures which represent various scenes in the life of Khusru the Persian king. Cave No. 7 is a viharas and has a large verandah with cells at the back. In the vestibule are four rows with cross-legged figures: No 16 is one of the finest viharas, and it probably dates, as does No. 17, to the 6th century A.D. The architectural details of the pillars, carvings, etc., are certainly not excelled in any of the caves. Cave No. 17 is called the Zodiac Cave, and though the architectural details are not so fine as those of the previously mentioned cave, it has some interesting paintings which will be referred to later. Those acquainted with the other rock caves in western India will not find anything specially new in the architecture of the interiors and the pillars. The usual mode of forming flat or terraced roofs, which we still find followed in India, was in vogue in the fifth century and in these caves they may be seen. The pillars in the caves are indefinitely varied, arranged in twos. Each cave has its distinctive designs, a general harmony being preserved throughout each cave.

From the caves known as 16 and 17 we are able to obtain a fairly correct idea of the age. The two inscriptions, though much mutilated, show enough to make it clear that they were excavated under the kings of the Vindvasakti race, one of whom, Pravarsena, married a daughter of a Maharajah Devaputra. They thus afford us examples of the kind of architecture art followed in the reign of the Gupta kings. Some of these viharas are planned on a large scale, but have not been completed. For instance, No. 24 is planned with 20 pillars and a hall 73 feet by 73 feet deep. The pillars in the back and the sides have only been roughly sketched out, but the verandah has been well sculptured. Had this been finished the cave would have been one of the finest in the series. The pillars in the facade have been destroyed but the remaining capitals show that much skilful work has been done on them.

These pillars are well worth close attention, for they exhibit some of the finest examples of detailed work of that period. In many of the pillars there is a square base which changes into an octagon. Above the octagon the shaft is adorned with spiral flutes bound together with bands of jewelled ornaments of great beauty. Then on the capital there is usually some religious scene. On the brackets are flying figures. There is great variety in all the pillars, and a collection of photographs would make a volume of great interest.

We must now turn to the paintings which cover many of the walls. Of these Fergusson says "the fairly complete series of illustrations of the paintings as well as the architecture of these caves which we now possess form a valuable contribution to our knowledge, affording examples of Buddhist art, without admixture from any other religion, extending from the second century B. C. till the seventh after our era; and besides illustrating the arts and feelings of those ages, they form a chromatic scale by which to judge of and synchronise other known series, with which, however, they differ in several important particulars." The paintings in the Ajanta caves first came to the knowledge of Europeans in 1819, when, though showing signs of decay after so many centuries, were still recognisable. But since that time they have rapidly deteriorated, though much has been done in recent years to restore them. But sufficient of these paintings are left to enable the student to form some idea of their value in connection with the study of Oriental art. Out of the twenty nine excavations, there are paintings to be found in sixteen. At least, in 1879 that was the case, but since then many have disappeared, possibly as a result of the removal of the debris, etc., from the front of the caves, thus exposing them to the action of the atmosphere. In only six of the caves are the frescoes now to be found, in caves Nos. 1, 2, 9, 10, 16 and 17, and in all of them the paintings are on the walls and the pillars and ceilings. We are told by Mr. Percy Brown that these paintings do not belong to a

single period but range from 110 A.D. to 628 A. D. thus covering a period of six centuries. The subjects are mainly Buddhist, comprising stories from the Jataka "the most ancient and the most complete collection of folklore now extant." It would, of course, have been of the greatest interest had these frescoes in the caves of Ajanta been the first examples of Indian painting, representing the first efforts of the race in this art, but the "oldest painting, at Ajanta, represents no primitive beginning, but an art of some maturity" the finished work of a school of artists trained in a high art, manifesting great and ancient traditions.

Mr. Brown in his interesting book of Indian Painting tells us that there are "certain indications that Ajanta was a place of almost absolute seclusion, where, hidden away in their rock-cut retreat, this community of artist priests produced their paintings oblivious of the tide of political conditions which ebbed and flowed in the country around them. As exclusive and self-contained body of priests they might have lived and moved in an atmosphere of their own, just as at the present time on the isolated heights of the Himalayas, ancient Buddhist monasteries exist where the priests regard the outer world in the light of another planet, as remote and unknown as the stars." The Ajanta artists were not so cut off from the world as that, for several of the paintings show that they were acquainted with the conditions of court life. For instance in Cave No. 1 there is a group of figures which is supposed to represent scenes connected with the visit of the Persian King to the Deccan. In Cave No. 17, on the right hand wall there is a painting of a procession. Three elephants are issuing from a gateway, one black, one white, and one red. Flags and umbrellas are borne before them, and men with spears make up the train. In the verandah are also some curious paintings, and Mr. Fergusson says of them that they are "decidedly superior to the style of Europe during the age in which they were executed." The scenes from the Jatakas are, of course, of the greatest interest for they introduce us to the stories connected with the life of the great founder of Buddhism. The fact that they were painted on rock is one factor in the continued existence of so many frescoes here. Then, too, they were not exposed to the outside atmosphere. But they were neglected, and even in the time the Chinese pilgrims visited Ajanta, the pictures were falling into decay. The Nizam of Hyderabad is taking a great interest in the cave and restoring of these pictures and this will enable visitors to form some idea of the art practised so long ago in India.

INDIAN GUIDE & DIRECTORY.

Indian Guide and Directory 1920: Published by Arnold White and Co., Calcutta.

We welcome this Directory. It is carefully arranged and indexed and credit is due to the Publishers for bringing it out in a most readable form. "The Indian Guide and Directory," as a fact, is not merely a guide or a directory, but a combination of both, and an encyclopaedia in miniature as well. So say the publishers in their preface to the volume. And we largely agree.

THE INDIAN HUMANITARIAN.

The August number of the Indian Humanitarian with a special cattle supplement contains instructive statistics about the immense waste of the cattle resources of the country by the slaughter of animals in the slaughter-houses of various municipalities of India. Statistics from 132 municipalities are published in this number and more are promised next month. It also contains accounts of meetings held in various parts of India to protest against the proposed erection of a slaughter-house at Ratona—a scheme which the Government have now suspended. An appeal is made to Indian princes and chiefs to prohibit slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle, to put a stop to religious sacrifices and to start cattle farms.

The "Tilak" number of the "Ooshahaka" series is one more addition magazine tributes paid to the departed patriot. The number is nicely got up, contains a number of good photographs of Lok. Tilak at various stages of his life and interesting articles by writers, among others, of the repute of Mr. C. V. Vaidya and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The publishers deserve public support.

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